VAL AND DEPARTURE OF
RAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE
Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted.
‖Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

ake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of
-second-st. City Offices, 55 Clark-st., Palmer
and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:50 a m
press	† 5:10 p m	† 3:35 p m
	‖10:30 p m	‖ 7:20 p m

*Sundays excepted.
B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and
line running its entire trains through from
o New York without change.
r and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between
and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 p.m.

burg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

rner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices
-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel
Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:05 p m
Express	† 5:00 p m	‖10:30 a m
	† 5:40 p m	† 3:30 p m
	‖11:00 p m	

t Sunday. ‖Daily.

Kankakee Line.

oot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-
ket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st.,
Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
t, Indianapolis & Louis-		
ay Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
t Express	† 8:00 p m	† 7:20 a m

ville, New Albany & Chicago R.R.
Company—"Monon Route."
2 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State.
Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
press	* 8:00 a m	* 5:30 p m
ilo & Florida Express	† 7:30 p m	† 7:20 a m

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.
Depot corner Twelfth and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 7:30 a m	* 1:35 p m

NCHOR LINE.
U. S. Mail Steamships
ail from New York every Saturday for
ASGOW via LONDONDERRY.
s, April 7, 5 a. m. | Anchoria, April 21, 3 p. m.
e, April 14, 10 a. m. | Bolivia, April 28, 9 a. m.
bin passage, $70 to $80. Second Cabin, $45.
Steerage, Outward $28. Prepaid $21.

ERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN SERVICE.
From Pier No. 41 N. R., New York.
NESSIA sails April 21, May 26, June 30.
RAVIA sails May 12, June 16, July 21.
Y OF ROME sails June 9, July 14, August 18.
assage $60 to $125, according to accommodations
Second Cabin and Steerage as above.
Line Drafts issued at lowest rates are mit
of charge in England, Scotland, and Ireland.
ssage, Cabin Plans, Books of Tours, &c., apply
DERSON BROTHERS, 45 South Clark-st.

ORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE.
EEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LON-
DON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
teamers of this Company will sail every Satur-
m Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.
ES OF PASSAGE—From New York to South-
, London, Havre, and Bremen. First Cabin,
econd Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steer-
kets, $24. Return Tickets at greatly reduced
Steamers sail from Pier between Second and
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OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
LAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.,
al Agents for Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE
UNARD LINE.
Great Reduction in Rates.
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Only $21.00.
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Company's Office, 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

DOMINION LINE.
amers sail regularly between Liverpool and
and during the winter months.
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for sale at lowest rates.
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General Western Agent.
68 La Salle-st., Chicago.

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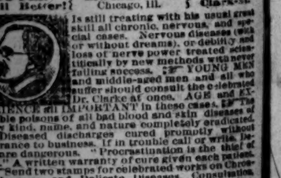
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL, } via
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, } HALIFAX.
BALTIMORE TO LIVERPOOL, }
Sailing Every Week.
weekly ships from GLASGOW, LONDONDER-
RY, AND GALWAY direct.
rth accommodations. Cabin, $40, $50, and $60. In-
ediate, $30. Steerage at lowest rates. LEVEN
SON, 114 Washington-st., near Clark.

NATIONAL LINE STEAMERS,"
ng from New York every Saturday for Liverpool
Wednesday for London. Saloon rates, $50 to $80.
rn tickets at low rates. Steerage from principal
sh and Irish ports only $30. Tickets to and from
ntal points at cheap rates.
J. T. EDGHILL, Gen'l Western Agent,
4 South Clark-st.

CALIFORNIA TRAVEL.
y $105. Grand independent excursion to San
cisco via New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso,
Los Angeles, returning via Ogden. Round trip
Chicago only $105. Full particulars on applica-
to
LEVE & ALDEN,
114 Washington-st., Chicago.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(Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Com-
fortable, Portable. $22 up.
A. H. Andrews & Co.,
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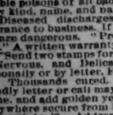
ll Retire! } Chicago, Ill. } Clark-st.

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skill all chronic, nervous, and se-
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or without dreams), or debility and
loss of nerve power treated scien-
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suffer should consult the celebrated
Dr. Clarke at once. AGE and EX-
PERIENCE all IMPORTANT in these cases. The
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Thousands cured. OFFICE PRIVATE.
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where secure from EXPOSURE. Hours, 8 a.
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Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of
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known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the
and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him
tages that YOUNG MEN and Middle-aged
persons, who are suffering
m the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Nervous-
ness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotency, Prema-
ture Decay, Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhaustion,
ity, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Blotches or
Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of
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case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All let-
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those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are
, unnerved, low spirited, physically drained, and unable to
en life's duties properly, can be certainly and perma-
ly cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by phy-
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widely expounded by THE MARSTON BOLUS,"
lorless cases assured of certain resurrection to full and
manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant.
treatise. Consultation with physician free
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DR. KEAN,
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
SANTAL MIDY.
ill cure in 48 hours all derangements of the urinary
and in either sex without inconvenience of any kind
LMAULT & CO., 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1883—TWELVE PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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SIGNAL SACRIFICE IN SUMMER SILKS!

Silks Worth from 60c to $1.25
OFFERED THIS DAY
At 50c per Yard.

We are determined to present buyers some COMMANDING BARGAINS this season, and among them these

SUMMER SILKS

Will prove worthy your attention.

IN THIS OFFERING WILL BE FOUND

Checks and Stripes,
Illumine, Cameo Raye,
Fantaisie, Cameo Quadrille,

STILL ANOTHER GRAND BARGAIN.
500 Pieces
Satin Rhadames,
Satin Merveilleux,
AND
Ottoman Silks,
60 Different Colorings.

THE MAJORITY of these goods have always sold at $2.50 per yard, and the lowest quality has never been offered at less than $2.00.

Now presented to our customers at

$1.25 per Yard.

Such bargains are rare, and we would invite an early call.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

121 & 123 State-st.,
Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

"BY A LARGE MAJORITY!"

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

C. J. Bonnet et Cie.
Black Lyon Duchesse Silks!

"Never as Yet Beaten in the Race for Supremacy!"

Our Colossal Sale of C. J. Bonnet et Cie. Black Lyon Duchesse Silks,

At 50c to $2.00 per Yard

Less in price than Antoine Guinet, Bellon, Tappissier Freres, or any other make deserving of more than passing notice, including straggling lots of C. J. Bonnet et Cie. Lyon Duchesse Silks, purchased prior to the establishing of an Agency for their exclusive sale,

"Still Looms Up!"

Selling Agents, Wholesale and Retail, for Chicago and the Northwest.

State and Madison-sts.

PARDRIDGES'
MAIN STORE.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT

FASHIONABLE STYLES COMBINED WITH ECONOMY.

"SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS."

LADIES' JERSEYS, COLORS AND BLACKS,
At $2.50 Each.

LADIES' WOOL ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS,
At $3.50.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, DRESSES, ETC.,
IN LARGE VARIETY, AND LOWEST PRICES.

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES FOR 25c EACH.

LADIES' SILK CLOAKS AND DRESSES,
At $25.00 Each.

We have this season succeeded in surpassing all our previous efforts in getting up desirable garments at this popular price; a description cannot convey a correct idea of the values. We invite the inspection of the public, giving our guarantee that no competitor can or does show anything to compare with them.

WARNING.

Certain dealers lacking originality and good ideas of their own, have attempted to copy some of our most popular styles, but have succeeded in producing nothing but weak and base imitations. The lace and patterns of materials are both inferior and different, as a close inspection will verify. Certain styles are made for us and confined to us, and we warn intending purchasers to examine closely before buying garments represented to them as being the same as shown by us. "All our goods marked in plain figures." Has it ever occurred to you that this is an immense advantage to the consumer on account of the difficulty of arriving at the intrinsic value of Ready-Made Garments, or carrying relative values in your mind from one house to another? "We know that it is of value," and trust that you will not forget it.

OUR ASSORTMENT

Superior in every sense to any we have ever yet shown in the Spring season. Inspection respectfully solicited.

PARDRIDGES' MAIN STORE,
114 and 116 STATE-ST.

Brand

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Pictures a Specialty!

CABINETS and CARDS
(Combination Order),
ONLY
$4 Per Doz. $4

We pride ourselves on the QUALITY and ARTISTIC ELEGANCE of our PHOTOGRAPHIC and CRAYON Portraits.

Brand's Studios
210 & 212 WABASH-AV.

For Rent.

High basement, 96 Madison-st.
2346 Calumet-av., 12-room dwelling, large lot.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 126 Twenty-fourth-st., containing fourteen rooms and all modern improvements.
The 3-story and basement stone-front residence, 2613 Wabash-av., with barn; to private family only.
Store and basement No. 1432 Wabash-av.
The 13-room brick residence, 1899 Indiana-av.
The entire fifth floor of the Dickey Building, southwest corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.; freight elevator.
Third floor 118 Randolph-st.
Store and basement 118 East Randolph-st., near Clark, now occupied by Chapin & Gore.
Main floor 70 Clark-st., now occupied by Commercial Line Express.
Offices and rooms in the Superior Block, 79 Clark-st.
Store, 322 West Madison-st.
Elegant flats to be constructed within half a mile of the Court-House, in choice North Side location; to be ready for occupancy May 1; elevator, steam heat, gas-fixtures, and janitor furnished. All modern improvements; everything first-class. Will finish to suit tenant's order to those who will engage flats before March 15. Plans at my office.
JAMES M. GAMBLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

Taxes.

County Treasurer's Office,
Room 16, New Court House.

The Tax Warrants for State, County, and City Taxes for 1882 are now in my hands for collection. Tax-payers will save trouble and expense by paying at once, as a penalty of one per cent in addition to the regular costs will be added after May first.

WM. C. SEIPP,
County Collector.

Are You Nervous, and Lack Vital Energy?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion, or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose.

Price of belt, $10. Sent by express upon receipt of price, and if not found as represented money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist. Remittances can be made in our money, set in letter at our risk.
MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY.
218 State Street, Chicago.

Hunyadi János THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"A natural laxative, superior to all others."
Prof. Macnamara, M.D. of Dublin.

"SPEEDY, SURE, & GENTLE."
Prof. Roberts, F.R.C.P. London.

"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."
London Medical Record.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.
NONE GENUINE BUT WITH A BLUE LABEL.

A GREAT MUSICAL SUCCESS.

MINSTREL SONGS,
OLD AND NEW.

Nearly 100 of those world-famous Plantation Songs and Popular Melodies, that have made the fortune of Minstrel Troupes, and of which Ditson & Co. hold the copyrights of a large number.

More true, original, pleasing melodies may be found in this volume than in any other extant.

Price $2, Boards; $2.50 Cloth.

THE MUSICAL FAVORITE.

The Musical Favorite contains about 50 very musical pieces of medium difficulty, by the most popular composers, as Waldteufel, Gottschalk, Blake, Wilson, Schumann, Aubert, Lamothe, etc., in all 38 composers.

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Very Easy Instruction Books, with very entertaining airs for practice, are Wilner's

IDEAL METHODS

For Violin,	For Guitar,
For Piano,	For Cabinet Organ,
For Cornet,	For Accordeon,
For Flageolet,	For Clarionet,
For Fife,	For Banjo,
For Flute,	For Boehm Flute.

Price of Each, 75 Cts.

Simple instructions, and nearly 100 tunes in each. Mailed, postpaid, for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
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MARSHALL FIELD &Co.
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We place on sale
To-Day
AN
Elegant Line
OF
Black
Hand-Run
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Spanish
Trimming Laces!
AT
Very Low Prices!

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, &c.,
At Prices Lower than the Lowest,
For Cash or on Easy Payments.
OPEN EVENINGS.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
245 & 247 State-st.

FOR RENT,
Store 209 Wabash-av., 22x180 feet, with skylight. Apply to
HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT.
State-st., store, No. 240, new building, between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., by
C. F. GUNTHER, 78 Madison-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
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Special Sale
OF
HAMBURG
Embroideries.

Exclusive Patterns
In Matched Widths,
ON
CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK, AND SWISS
All Over Emb'd'ys,
22 to 45 inches wide,
For Yokes, Sleeves, Dresses, &c.
OWING TO
ADVANTAGEOUS PURCHASES
Direct from the manufacturer, we are enabled to offer
Unusual Values
In the choicest novelties,
With Extra Wide Margin of Cloth.
Special Lots,
500 pcs. each,
AT
25, 50, and $1.00 a yd.
Worth from 40c to $2.00.
An early inspection is solicited.
Chas. Gossage & Co.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE
made promptly at lowest current rates. Building loans negotiated for responsible parties.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Rooms 15-17, 90 La Salle-st.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, March 31, 1883.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. H. Blakely & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. L. Seymour retiring from the firm. C. H. Blakely assumes all liabilities, and is authorized to collect all accounts due the firm.
C. H. BLAKELY,
C. L. SEYMOUR.

C. H. BLAKELY & CO.,
PRINTERS,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
WILL REMOVE
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1883,
TO
68 and 70 Wabash-av.,
Where the business will be continued by the undersigned, under the old firm name.
Mr. JOHN A. LANE, formerly with J. V. Ayer's Sons, has become connected with our house from this date.
Having more commodious quarters and greatly enlarged facilities we shall be enabled to fill all orders entrusted to us with more promptness and upon the lowest terms.
C. H. BLAKELY.

MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Water and Congress-sts.,
BOSTON.
CAPITAL $400,000
SURPLUS $400,000
Transacts a general Banking business. Receives the accounts of Banks, Bankers and others. Draws Foreign Exchange and makes Cable Transfers in Europe and Telegraphic Transfers of Money throughout the United States. Buys and sells Government and other Investment Securities, and executes any business for its correspondents in the line of Banking.
ASA P. POTTER, President.
J. J. EDDY, Cashier.
J. W. WORK, Ass't Cashier.

STOP IT!
Sewer Gas and Offensive Odors Cause Illness.
ORDER A
GERMICIDE
Before the sewerage affects you. Don't live in a house without a GERMICIDE in the water-closet. It is the only sure protection.
DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.
ADDRESS
THE GERMICIDE CO.,
305 Wabash-av.

Wanted.

A party with $20,000 to $25,000 to take one-third interest in one of the longest established jobbing and retail businesses in the city. Address S, Tribune office.

WANTED.

A thoroughly competent and experienced City Canvasser for an old established Starch Factory. Address, stating experience and references, Y 69, Tribune office.

The C. Y. Transfer Co.,
145, 146 & 147 Michigan-av.,
Will move a 10-room house or a car-load of Furniture in two loads. None but experienced men who are accustomed to handle fine Furniture are employed.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $295.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

THE ELECTION.

Carter Harrison Chosen Mayor by a Majority of Nine Thousand.

The Balance of the Democratic Ticket Also Reaches the Shore in Safety.

A Solitary Republican Victory in the Matter of South Town Officers.

Plenty of Illegal Voting, but the Day in General a Very Peaceful One.

Grand Jubilation of the Victors Last Night Over Their Good Fortune.

Harrison Makes a Characteristic Speech, and Abuses All Who Opposed Him.

He Promises to Reform and Try to Earn the Respect of Law-Abiding Citizens.

The "Ring" Ticket in Hyde Park Buried under an Avalanche of Honest People's Votes.

What Occurred in the Wards—A Few Fights—Scenes and Incidents.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

The Cause of Decency Not Disheartened by Defeat.

The municipal battle of 1883 is ended. A majority of the voters of Chicago have apparently declared their choice, and the figures which will be found elsewhere tell the statistical story of the result. The weather was all that could have been desired. The thermometer marked a moderate temperature, and the sun of the noonday made overcoats a burden. It was a bright, breezy April day, and a day which called to the polls an unusually large number of voters.

By the verdict yesterday recorded Carter H. Harrison will be Mayor of Chicago for two years more. Now that the contest is determined it may be well to review and comment upon some of the causes contributary to the regretted result. Foremost among the influences which were potent was the fraudulent registration. The South Clark street combination, including McDonald, Mackin, and Hankins—the crowd so aptly characterized by Capt. Finerty as "a virulent gang"—had supreme control of the machine. To characterless men was left the selection of election judges, and a partisan and non-representative council endorsed the work of men notorious for their violation of statutes and their defiance of written and unwritten law. With judges named, not to count the vote, but to count in the machine's candidate, it is not surprising that there were frauds in voting. It is not surprising that Republicans and Independent Democrats who wished to vote for Judge Cary were disfranchised. Wherever the McDonald-Harrison methods could be made available, judges were found who did not scruple to carry out the program laid down by the Democratic bosses.

Evidences of fraudulent voting are found in many of the polling places on the Levee, where the mob had almost undisputed control. Take, for example, the First Precinct of the Second Ward, where the Democratic majority is reported as being 200 in excess of the majority given McGarigle last fall. Does any one suppose for a moment that this is a natural Democratic increase in a single precinct? The conviction that the vote honestly cast has been tampered with—villainously juggled in the interest of Mike McDonald and Carter Harrison cannot be dispelled. But while there are individual instances of glaring frauds, the returns indicate that Harrison and his fellow-candidates have been elected by a small majority of legally deposited ballots.

The Irish vote on which Denis O'Connor had counted did not swing into line with any thing like the unanimity which was expected. Capt. Finerty's eloquent championship of O'Connor's cause did not bear the fruits which the occasion and merits of the man made possible. Capt. Finerty can himself hold the Irish vote of the Second Congressional District, but yesterday's result demonstrates that, unfortunately, he cannot deliver that vote in favor of so firm a personal friend and so meritorious a man as Denis O'Connor.

There will be many regrets expressed over the results of yesterday's voting. But the honest, law-abiding citizens of Chicago will not be discouraged. In the campaign just closed they have clearly defined certain issues, and those issues are so vital that they will not only survive defeat, but will gather strength from temporary reverses. The reputable voters of Chicago will follow the example set by Long John—dress themselves in mourning and get ready for another fight.

Although the result is not what they expected, the business-men of Chicago yesterday showed that they appreciated their responsibility as citizens and voters. The stores were very generally closed, and many State street houses which did not pull down the blinds during the forenoon turned the key in the front door promptly at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and gave their employés a half holiday. In the history of municipal politics there has never before been such a general observance of election-day on the part of the commercial men. One State street firm which did no business during the day displayed this announcement: "Gone to vote for Cary. Come too." A Wabash avenue house which did no business pasted a picture of Judge Cary conspicuously and wrote over it: "Closed on account of the following." It was a good hit, and thousands enjoyed it. While the business sections of the city did not wear a Sunday garb the volume of trade was extremely limited, and there were abundant evidences on every hand that merchants and clerks, manufacturers and employés, were putting in their time where they thought they could do the most good. When 5 o'clock came—the time for the grand exodus by street-cars and suburban trains, the light traffic showed that the majority of citizens who usually patronize these lines had given the day to Cary and the other candidates on the Citizens' Union ticket. Those who circulated among the polling places yesterday could not fail to note the unusual number of old and young

business men who evinced no interest in the outcome of the contest. Judge Cary had strong claims upon the reputable merchants of Chicago, and those claims the business men very generally recognized yesterday. They were fully alive to the importance of the fight, and they demonstrated their faith by their works. They have placed themselves on record, and although their candidate is not elected they—and all good citizens—may rest assured that the cause which they sustained is not a lost cause, but is merely the Bull Run preliminary to Gettysburg and Appomattox.

The Vote in the Wards—Scenes and Incidents at the Polls.

There was an unusually large vote polled in the First Ward yesterday, and, although the contest was spirited and exciting on both sides, the election passed off in an orderly and quiet manner in all the precincts excepting the Fifth. In the First Precinct there was not much of a crowd around the voting-place at any time during the day, and but few disturbances. The Democratic ticket-peddlers outnumbered those of the Citizens' Union three to one, and worked like beavers all day, while the few on the other side seemed to take but very little interest in what was going on. Dave Smith, a Harrison ticket-hustler, created a little excitement by knocking down a Republican during the afternoon just for the fun of it, but was not arrested. The Second Precinct was a little more lively on the whole, both sides challenging each other's voters as often as practicable. The balloting commenced at an early hour, and continued quite lively until the polls were closed. There was but very little scratching done on either ticket, with the exception of a few Democrats, who substituted O'Connor for Dunphy. Mike McDonald was conspicuously present, and spent his time in bulldozing those who voted against the gamblers and sandbaggers. The voting was very quiet and orderly in the Third Precinct, it being almost entirely a Republican district. The Fourth Precinct did not seem to be quite as disorderly as usual, as there were but few scrimmages during the day and very little drunkenness. The Fifth Precinct was the worst of all, and the crowds of thieves, pickpockets, and sluggers that gathered around the polls from morning until night made that locality particularly lively. Notwithstanding the Mayor's proclamation instructing the police to close the saloons, the polls were held in the rear of a saloon at the corner of Congress and State streets, and the amount of liquor that was sold there was simply astonishing—though not more so than the capacity of the gang. After 12 o'clock it was almost impossible to discover a sober man in the 300 that were there, and by nightfall the place was completely surrounded by a drunken mob of at least 500. Bloody fights and drunken brawls were of frequent occurence throughout the day, although but very few arrests were made. In fact, the police seemed to stand in with the gang, and occasionally took a hand in the fighting. Whenever a Cary man became involved in a dispute the police would take sides against him, and he was either driven away or locked up. One of the first rows that occurred was between a notorious character named John Long, the proprietor of the Garden Theatre, and J. T. Major, a Republican challenger. It is stated that Long provoked the quarrel, but as Major was a Cary man the Harrison hirelings dragged him off to the station and for a long time refused him bail. On the other hand, the bartender in the saloon where the notaries had their headquarters jumped on to a drunken bystander and beat him over the head in a brutal manner. They fought their way out into the street and a general scrimmage ensued in which the police joined, but no arrests were made. A drunken darky who had been conducting himself in an obstreperous manner was captured and in charge of an officer for the station, but upon going around the corner the coon yelled "Three cheers for Carter Harrison," and was immediately released.

SECOND WARD.

Yesterday was a great day for the "Levee" toughs, and from the first dawn of day until the polls closed they gathered around the voting-places in hundreds, bulldozing and threatening all who made any effort to work for the Citizens' Union ticket. If the very lowest slums of Hades had been dredged to the bottom it would have been impossible to have gathered a more villainous-looking lot of cut-throats and thieves than those who swarmed around the polls of the Second Ward yesterday. The proprietors of the lowest dives of iniquity on the street were out en masse, and, aided by the entire gambling fraternity of the city, thieves, dugs, footpads, and notorious bunko men, they succeeded in carrying the day in a high-handed and riotous manner. Such notorious characters as Paddy Ryan, Billy West, Harry Barton, Billy Whelan, and others of like reputation were leading the gang, and there is but little wonder that illegal voting, repeating, and ballot-box stuffing could not be prevented. The Citizens' Union party seemed to be very badly disorganized and completely under subjection. German bands and Harrison banners were parading the ward all day, and express-wagons were kept busy hunting up anything that had the appearance of a voter and bringing it to the polls. Everything was in the hands of the Harrison gang, and they hung on with a grip that meant business. Noted thieves were permitted inside the polls at all hours of the day, and there was little or no effort made by the Republicans to prevent ballot-box manipulation. When such infamous characters as "Tony" Conley—who is out on bail for highway robbery—are allowed inside the polls, it would be impossible to secure an honest vote. In the Second Precinct hundreds of "dagos" who could not speak a word of English, and many of whom it was said had not been in this country two weeks, were brought up to the polls and forced to vote the Democratic ticket. A prominent Harrison man who stood by and witnessed this proceeding said to a TRIBUNE reporter that, although he was a Democrat, he could not stand such infamous rascality even among his own party, and would go home disgusted. There was but one saloon on the street that closed its doors or made any pretense of abiding by the order prohibiting the sale of liquor on election-day. As a result, drunkenness and brutal fights were the order of the day. Sore heads, black eyes, and battered and bloody noses could be seen all around. The most prominent fight was between two drunken "coons," one of whom attempted to use a knife, but was disarmed and taken in charge by Officer Swanson. Numberless cases that came to the knowledge of the reporter and many that he was an eye-witness to could be cited, but, as they are only the outcome of bad whisky and among roughs and thieves, they are not worth repeating.

The Appleton workers were out in full force, and succeeded in pulling a big vote for their candidate. Dunphy and Neumeister were badly "knifed" in all the precincts, as was also Fitzgerald, who seemed to be very unpopular. The betting was very lively, all in favor of Harrison, and a majority ranging from 4,000 to 10,000. Everything seemed to be almost one-sided, and it was evident from the confident manner of the Harrison gang that they had matters all their own way.

THIRD WARD.

The Third Ward is easily managed on election-day. Its five polling-places are well bunched and its orderly citizens have little need of police espionage. Judge Cary resides in this ward, and his neighbors and acquaintances were relied upon to give him the cordial support which he had reason to expect. Voting in all the precints opened lively, the greatest crowd being found at the Third District polling-place on Twenty-second street. Pollansbee, for Alderman, was vigorously assaulted, and Fitzgerald was being cut right and left. A veteran politician, who had made the tour of all the districts in the Third Ward, told a TRIBUNE reporter at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon that if all the wards on the South Side had done approximately as well as the Third, Fitzgerald would be buried under a heavy adverse majority. In the Second District of the Third Cary was running ahead of his ticket and there was considerable splitting in favor of Grinnell for City-Attorney. The two polling-places in this ward located on State street were crowded during the noon hour, but the judges of election were at no time overworked. Two policemen paraded in front of each polling-place, but their services were not required. At the Fourth District-polling place O. B. Phelps, the Aldermanic candidate, had what the boys call "a walk away."

FOURTH WARD.

The Fourth claims to be the banner Republican ward of the city. Enthusiastic friends of Judge Cary in that bailiwick predicted that he would get 4,000 majority. The Douglas House, the polling-place of the Eighth District, was surrounded by an immense throng all day, and a heavy vote was polled. Cary's friends were jubilant, and many Democrats did not vote for Fitzgerald. At the polling-place of the Second District, on Park avenue, Harrison's friends claimed that he was running up with Grinnell, who, it was conceded, was receiving a large number of Republican votes. If the Third District Cary's friends were confident that he would secure three out of every four votes cast. Grinnell was getting votes outside of party lines. In the other precincts Nicholson was being scratched, and even Cary's most confident friends conceded Nicholson's defeat. THE TRIBUNE reporter who made the tour of the Fourth Ward found that the voting had proceeded quietly and decently throughout the day.

FIFTH WARD.

Things in the Fifth Ward were quieter than usual on election-days despite the fact that not a single saloon heeded the Mayor's proclamation. Every drinking place was running, and the ward-workers kept their drinking-dens wide open all day. There was a great deal of drunkenness to be seen all over the ward, but there were no serious disturbances. Occasionally some over-zealous Harrison striker would take a cheerful crack at a ticket-peddler or something of that sort, but the wounds given and taken were healed by several beers. During the morning hours the voting was not very lively, and did not come up to the average cast last fall, when Healy brought out his friends to defeat McGarigle. This was accounted for by the fact that the workingmen did not vote freely until later in the day. Very little scratching was done, and the straight Democratic ticket appeared to have it all its own way. The O'Connor men appeared to be gaining votes for the Union ticket in some of the precincts, and the placards posted up by Mr. O'Connor urging his friends to vote the entire ticket were quite effective. The O'Connor vote was very strong, and in nearly all of the districts he was running ahead of his ticket. Harrison was holding his own and Grinnell was running well. The Democratic town ticket was running well, although Piper, a young Republican who is a favorit in the ward, was away ahead of his ticket. Sheridan was evidently the choice for Alderman, as he was running well in almost every district. Nicholas Murphy was scarcely heard of, but Frank Hubka, a Bohemian, was doing surprisingly well. Sheridan worked for no one but himself, and did no work for the city or town ticket. The only serious opposition he had was from the Finerty men, who fought him last year. The polls closed at 7 o'clock, and no disturbances were reported from any quarter.

SIXTH WARD.

Affairs in the Sixth Ward were unusually quiet for election day, and but for the crowd that assembled around the polling-places of the different precincts one would not have supposed that there was anything of great moment going on. This ward is made up of a mixed population, including Irish, Germans, Bohemians, and Poles, the Bohemians being in the majority. The very best of order prevailed throughout the day, not one being arrested for creating a disturbance about the polls. Voters were rather slow in coming to poling-places during the forenoon, but after 1 o'clock the workingmen came up in large crowds, and after that hour the lots remained around the polls and eagerly watched the progress of the voting. The majority of the men employed in factories and mercantile houses voted the Citizens' Union ticket, although most of them had voted the Democratic ticket heretofore. The Germans and Bohemians generally voted a "straight" ticket, but the Irish did some unmerciful scratching between Dunphy and O'Connor. There were two regular Democratic tickets in circulation, one of them having O'Connor's name substituted for Dunphy's. Then there was a special "Denis O'Connor ticket," with O'Connor's name first on the list, and the remaining Citizens' Union candidates following. The race for Alderman was between F. L. Doerner and Frank Hubka, a Bohemian. Doerner was ahead in the race until about 2 o'clock, when Hubka got a boom, and as well as could be ascertained, kept it up until the polls closed.

Very little challenging or bulldozing was indulged in by the Democratic challengers for the simple reason that the majority of them were helplessly drunk before noon. In the sixth precinct a young Bohemian Jew named Epstein persisted in blocking up the entrance to the polls and, working with too much energy for Harrison and Doerner. The Bohemians objected to this and wanted him put out of the way because he had no business there. Two big Harrison policemen were appealed to by the crowd, but as Epstein was working for their boss they refused to put him out. Finally the disturber capped the climax of his impudence by snatching a ballot from one of his countrymen and tearing it up because he wouldn't vote according to Epstein's convictions. This was an outrage the Bohemians wouldn't put up with, and, after again vainly appealing to the policemen to do their duty, about fifty sturdy Bohemians rushed upon the railing of the gangway and swore they would pull Epstein out and tear him to pieces unless he was removed. The policeman, seeing they meant business, requested the fellow to move himself. After he came out on the sidewalk a crowd rushed at him and would have given him a sound thumping, but the policemen quietly took him to his house on the opposit corner. This was the only thing in the nature of a row that occurred in the entire ward. Hundreds of men that had not voted for years before, came to the polls and cast their ballots for Judge Cary. This is proven by the unusually large vote polled in all the precincts of the ward. The Citizens' Union challengers didn't exert themselves at all, and it was intimated that their cowardice or lack of energy might be sufficient grounds for an investigation of the count of ballots in several precincts—the Sixth particularly. The Germans of the ward as a rule voted for Harrison, but a few of them scratched Dunphy for O'Connor.

SEVENTH WARD.

There was much excitement and a great deal of rowdyism in the Seventh Ward yesterday. The Aldermanic contest was exceedingly bitter between Riordan and Brady. Mulfinger having but a very small following and being practically out of the race. Riordan and his sons raced about from precinct to precinct, spending money freely in the saloons, and encouraging their large staff of helpers to bully and intimidate the Brady and Citizens' Union voters. The saloons in the vicinity of the polling-places were running openly without a single exception, not the slightest regard, nor even a pretense of regard, being paid to the closing order by either the saloon-keepers or the policemen on duty. The Citizens' Union party appeared to be very badly organized, their ticket-peddlers being only about as one to ten compared with the Harsonian hordes, and in many instances it was with difficulty that a straight Citizens' Union ticket could be procured. In many of the precincts fights were numerous, the police, as a rule, being more engaged in canvassing for Harrison than attending to their duties. It was commonly remarked: "No matter what a Harrison man does today the police won't bother him," and the reporter saw this statement verified in several cases. It was impossible to get a fair idea of how the voting was going, but it was the general opinion that Harrison had about five-eighths of the entire vote cast, and that on the whole his majority would not fall far short of what his supporters expected. It was a common assertion in the ward that fraud in every form was being used to increase the Democratic vote, and that Riordan had got the officials completely under his thumb so that a fair vote for the ward was next to an impossibility.

Although drunkenness and fighting were common, there were but two arrests made, and these only in cases where a "gun" was drawn. At Precinct No. 1 a large crowd was gathered all day, and rowdyism and fisticuffing were common. The saloon next the polling-place, No. 565 Canal, was doing a big trade, and Democratic beer and cigars circulated free to those who voted the proper ticket. Jake Lawless, the proprietor of another saloon in the vicinity, was at the poll early, and distinguished himself by trying to raise a fight with an unoffending voter. At the Second Precinct several fights occurred during the day, voters were hustled about, and the police gave the Riordan crowd every facility to monopolize the footpath and carry on much as they pleased. About 6:30 o'clock a fight occurred at the corner of Wright and Canal streets, and a tough-looking citizen named John Keefe drew a revolver, but before he could use it he was arrested and disarmed by Officer Cummings, and then taken to the station. The Third Precinct was rather quiet, owing to the prompt and effective action of the police when a row threatened. The Republican ticket was supposed to have a good chance here. At the Fourth Precinct fights were common. Frantina's saloon did a big trade, some of the police on duty enjoying their liquor with the rest. Officer Mike McGeary equaled the foremost peddler in his canvassing efforts; while the reporter stood by he heard Mike pleading as "a personal favor" with a voter to vote a certain ticket. Free liquor flowed, and the toughs carried all before them. At Precinct No. 5 Lynch's saloon was the Democratic headquarters. Young Riordan set 'em up, fights continually occurred, and Riordan's heavy brigade made it hot for all opponents. Mrs. Lynch electioneered for Harrison and Riordan during the forenoon, peddled tickets, and abused the Citizens' Union party. There was a continued crush at Precinct No. 6, the police having to use their batons to preserve anything like order, and fights were frequent in the vicinity. Murphy's saloon next door kept well filled. The Seventh Precinct was quiet except in the saloons, and the officers keep good order. The Eighth was about the toughest spot in the ward. The saloons were thronged with low bummers, drunkenness was common, and rows were continually occurring. In the forenoon while a delivery wagon of Beck & Co. was standing opposit Cunliff's store at No. 138 Thirteenth place, convenient to the poling-place, three of the gang of hoodlums gathered there stole some parcels containing twenty-five pounds of tobacco from the wagon while the driver was transacting some business in the store. The driver, whose name is Wartz, saw the thieves running off and immediately drew a revolver and fired at them. Officer Kiely, hearing the shot, ran to the scene and jumped across a fence to cut off the thieves' escape, but they succeeded in getting away, dropping the plunder on the way. Wartz was arrested and shortly afterwards released on bail. Much quarreling occurred about the polling-place during the afternoon. At Precincts Nos. 9 and 10 everything passed off quietly. Fox's saloon at Twelfth street and Ashland avenue was kept busy supplying the thirsty crowd.

EIGHTH WARD.

There was a wonderful sameness in the crowds that surrounded the different precincts in the Eighth Ward. The localities in which the polls were held also bore a striking resemblance to one another, and the same might be said of the tickets voted—they were mainly Democratic. The ward is now overwhelmingly Democratic, and apparently nothing save an earthquake can change it. There were four candidates for Alderman in the field—three Democratic and one Republican—and it is believed that the Democratic candidate that polled the lowest vote had as many as Mr. Grey, the Republican. There was little or no scratching done—the Democratic vote was straight as they took their whisky. Every saloon was open, those adjoining the polling-places doing a thriving business. The election of Ald. Purcell was conceded early in the afternoon, the friends of Jerry Flynn and Maurice O'Connor not trooping to the polls in the numbers expected. Very few Democrats scratched Dunphy's name to substitute that of O'Connor. Those Democrats who wanted to vote for O'Connor for Treasurer voted the Cary ticket right through. The ticket-peddlers were nearly all Democrats, and at some of the precincts it was difficult to find a Republican ticket. At the Sixth Precinct there were only two Republican ticket-peddlers, when there should have been half a dozen. This was the precinct in which it was expected Flynn would poll more votes than Purcell for Alderman, but Purcell had the call at the close of the polls. The Alderman had a band out during the day firing and drumming, being evidently fearful that he was going to be beaten. He might have saved the expense. Ald. Crawley, who had voted for Flynn, conceded that Purcell was elected, and that the ward would give over 2,000 majority for Harrison. The vote was about the same as that cast at the county election last fall. There were no arrests as far as heard from at any of the precincts. There was a good deal of drunkenness, but nothing worse could be said. The Democratic town ticket had about the same majority that the city ticket had.

NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward contains the bulk of the West Side lodging-houses, and the occupiers of hammocks, with the proprietors of the couches, were out in full force, and helped to swell the vote cast for Harrison. The polling-place of the First Precinct was at the engine-house, No. 197 Jefferson street, where an odoriferous gang of Harrisonian beer-slingers and policemen held full sway. Every man who had a black eye or who wore a dirty shirt was not questioned when he cast his vote, but if a man wore the semblance of decency he was closely questioned, and everything was done to keep him from voting.

The Second Precinct voting place was in the engine house corner of Clinton and West Washington streets. And here the grossest frauds were openly perpetrated. When the voting ceased 1,200 ballots had been cast here, not 700 of which were honest, legitimate votes. A man wearing the garb of a police officer, who is called Sergeant Bowler, had charge of the inside of the polls. He was overbearing in his action. The judges of election early in the day threw out the Democratic challengers, and then by Sergeant Bowler, who seemed to take more interest in the result than in doing his duty. The Democratic notaries left the affidavits signed in blank, and questioned none who came to vote who had not registered, but handed over blank signed affidavits, to be filled in by the illegal voters themselves. Such actions were not questioned, but the votes taken, though they were known to come from men who inhabited only the dime lodging-houses, who had no visible means of support, and who were known to be non-residents of the city. Gangs of these lodging-house tramps were voted, and any one, from an who dared to protest against so grave an outrage was pounded and abused, and the Harrison minions in blue laughed at him.

The Third Precinct, which is Republican and decent, was quiet and uneventful during the day, a fair vote being cast. The Fourth Precinct polls were placed in No. 55 Green street, near West Madison. A quiet vote was cast and there was no excitement.

TENTH WARD.

In the Tenth Ward there was a good deal of excitement, owing to the fact that James Walsh and Charles King, both Democrats, and Daniel Nelson, Republican, were running for Alderman. The First Precinct was located at Indiana and Curtis streets, and here there was a big Democratic vote cast, but the Republicans kept illegal voting in check, and took care, under the lead of Deputy-Sheriff James H. Burke, to see to it that O'Connor and Cary's friends got a fair show. There were a few minor "scraps," but nothing of a serious nature.

The Second Precinct was at the corner of Union street and Milwaukee avenue, a most disreputable locality, where a number of petty fights occurred. Ex-Ald. Schroeder had charge here, but nevertheless the Republican challengers were thrown out of the polls, and Harrison's gang ran things to suit themselves, and wide open. The Third Precinct, corner of Jefferson and West Lake streets, was a curiosity. Not one-tenth of the voters were either residents of the city or the precinct. Most of them were tramps and toughs who made the Bethel Home their temporary refuge, and they all voted to prolong the misrule of Carter H. Harrison. At the Fourth Precinct, corner of North Curtis and West Lake streets, things were emphatically quiet, and it seemed as though an honest vote was being cast.

THREE QUIET WARDS.

In the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards a full vote was polled, and all went strongly for Cary. The best of order was maintained during the day, and very little drunkenness was noticeable, though few of the saloons obeyed the order to close up. The Republican majority in the Eleventh was estimated at 2,000. Simons was elected Alderman. Very little scratching was done by the voters of either party. In the Thirteenth Ward it was thought Lyke would be elected Alderman, though Dobson was running him close.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

In the Fourteenth Ward the day was a quiet one. The vote polled was not perceptibly larger than usual, except perhaps in one or two precincts, but there was an unusual amount of promiscuous "scratching" and "pasting." The streets were paraded for Cary by a brass band, and for Harrison by an organ on a truck. Without exception, the saloons were open. A few of them wore a demure, closed-up-on-account-of-election look, but the majority were in full blast. At the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Erie street the room adjoining the polls was filled with guzzlers, and four or five drunken rows took place. At No. 402 Milwaukee avenue early in the morning a Norwegian and a Pole discussed politics with their fists, but were promptly separated. At No. 503 Noble street the crowd near the close numbered about 500. There were half a dozen fights here during the day, but without serious results. In one a drunken man was completely knocked out into the gutter—and in another the difficulty was occasioned by two disreputable women appearing at the voting-place. In the Third Precinct every voter was sworn, the judges having neglected to provide a proper registry-book.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

In the Fifteenth Ward nothing occurred worthy of note, except that, notwithstanding the Mayor's proclamation closing the saloons, there was an unusual amount of drunkenness. The result of the places to get drink being wider open than ever before on an election-day. In many instances the polls were in the rear of a saloon, and wherever such a condition of affairs existed the saloonkeeper reaped a rich harvest. In fact, the doors of all of the groggeries were extended to their fullest capacity, and nowhere did they want for patrons. There were no serious disturbances, however, as far as could be learned, and the day as a whole may be said to have been a quiet one.

One of the incidents of the election out of the usual order was the presence of the Rev. Dr. Leavitt, of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, at the polls of the Seventh Precinct in the capacity of a ticket-peddler. He came there early, staid late, and did valiant service in the cause of law and order, and his example was worthy of emulation.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

In the Sixteenth Ward the day proved to be very quiet, and very little occurred about which anything could be said. The Socialists took a deep concern in the result in the interest of Ald. Meier, the Citizens' Union candidate for Town Assessor, but they were without organization, comparatively speaking, and in voting many of them were captured by the politicians and induced to vote against their will. The interest was really centered in the town ticket, however, from the fact that the Democratic nominee for Assessor had his workers in each precinct, who were trading any and every thing for a vote.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The "bloody Seventeenth" was very quiet, though the saloons were all open, and many kegs of beer and gallons of whisky were drank. The liquor, however, seemed to be harmless, as very few of the toughs were in a fighting mood, and not a dozen men became incapable. There were two or three "scrapping matches" in the Fifth and Sixth Precincts, but no arrests were made, the police simply separating the combatants and keeping them apart. The voting was, as usual, pretty much all one way—Democratic; but the workers around the polls said there had been more ballots put into the boxes at previous city elections. A few suspicious roughs were challenged, and there was considerable voting on affidavits, but the general impression was that not many fraudulent votes were cast. There was much scratching, particularly on Alderman (Sullivan) and Dunphy, but Harrison got the solid Democratic vote.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A very heavy vote was polled in the Eighteenth, the Republicans turning out almost to a man, and, as a rule, voting early. In nearly all of the precincts three-fourths of the votes were deposited by 2 o'clock. The Hatch House precinct, corner Kinzie and Wells streets, where the repeater is strong, was watched very closely, and not much crooked work was done. Mike Corcoran and Ruddy, the Independent Democratic candidate for Alderman, had a fight, and Ruddy received a black eye. This was the only rumpus during the day. One or two drunken men were seen at this poll, but at the others there was not one under the influence of liquor. The saloons were all open. Everybody remarked that the election was "very quiet," and no one had noticed any attempts at fraudulent voting. Cary got one vote intended for Harrison by the conduct of some of the latter's friends in the Sixth Precinct. E. W. Farrell, a Democrat, in going to the polls was jostled by a crowd of hoodlums, one of whom made a grab for his watch. The chain broke, however, and the timepiece fell on the sidewalk, and Mr. Farrell recovered it. Policemen No. 417 and 429 arrested the thief, but one of his associates said, "That's my friend," and the officers let the fellow go. Mr. Farrell was so disgusted at this that he got a Citizens' Union ticket and voted it straight.

The Order that Saloons Be Closed Wholly Disregarded.

Carter H. Harrison issued a proclamation telling the saloonkeepers to close their places yesterday. Wondering how the Mayor's friends on the Levee would regard the mandate a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock strolled down State street. The saloon kept by Henry Herrman, at No. 274, was not closed. Valerga's "Café de Roma," at No. 278, was not closed. J. Schneider, at No. 286, was doing a thriving business. The saloon at No. 290 State street was crowded with customers, and Morris' place at No. 294 was also packed with Carter's friends, Nos. 302, 304, 306, and 310 swarmed with drinking patrons. T. J. Howe's place, No. 336, was closed, but a boy standing near who saw the reporter at the front enterance said: "Side door, mister." The saloon at No. 340 was thronged, as was the dago-shop at No. 342. Paddy Ryan's place was accessible all day through the side door. Whisky was consumed in large quantities and the pool-tables ran from early morning until long after midnight. At No. 356 James Lomax and assistant were kept busy throughout the back door, while a second saloon was "wide open" in the basement. Nos. 378 and 384 disregarded the Mayor's proclamation, and the dago-shop at No. 400 gathered in victims as usual. Thomas Curley at No. 402 converted his saloon into a sort of negro headquarters for Jim Appleton's dusky friends. Rum and money influenced quite a number of African votes for the Aldermanic saloonkeeper. Nos. 406 and 408 were crowded all yesterday afternoon. The saloons No. 413 and 413½ are next to a polling-place, but these saloons did not close their doors. No. 426, on the other side, was filled with men who had voted for Harrison. When the reporter entered these men were engaged in profanely denouncing Judge Cary. Jim Appleton's saloon was closed, but those who knew Jim could get in at the side entrance on Polk street. THE TRIBUNE reporter was denied admission, while others had no difficulty in running the blockade. On Clark street, between Polk and Harrison streets, twenty-nine saloons were open as usual at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. And thus the Mayor's friends on the Levee observed Hizzonner's proclamation.

How the Patrol-Wagons Helped.

Mayor Harrison's scheme of having patrol-wagons is a great and a good one, not only for the good order of the city but for the benefit of a Democratic Mayor who wants to be re-elected. They can render very efficient service in carrying tickets, voters, and strikers from poll to poll. They not only can but they did. One of the wagons, with a squad of policemen, drove furiously up to the Democratic headquarters at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon. The crowd which gathered was very much disgusted when, instead of a "stiff" brought out for their delectation, the wagon was loaded down with votin-papers, and started out to distribute them where most needed in the Seventh Ward.

Headquarter Notes.

At the Citizens' Union headquarters a TRIBUNE reporter found a molley assemblage. Some had voted and others wanted to. The latter class, wishing to "make assurance doubly sure," insisted on having their tickets direct from the hands of the representative of the Citizens' Committee. They were, of course, accommodated. About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon an Irishman, slightly under the influence of "bug juice," went to the Secretary in charge of the headquarters and said: "I take a drink sometimes, and sometimes I take too much. That's the way with me today. But I'd be ashamed to drink in those dirty hog-pens on State street, and I'm ashamed of Carter Harrison for allowing them to be kept open. I'll vote for Cary this time, although I don't know the man from St. Patrick." Many colored men came to the headquarters for tickets, and, in some cases, for instructions as to the locality of their respective polling-places.

At the Harrison Democratic headquarters a callow youth presided. He was unable to answer any questions, but he honored the orders of Joe Mackin for additional tickets as fast as these orders were received. The "office" was piled high with packages of ballots, and the callow youth, surveying the array, wondered what in Hades Joe intended to do with the tickets that were not used. Probably some junk-dealer will solve the problem. If it had not been for an occasional order for more tickets the callow youth at the Harrison headquarters would have been without occupation.

At the Citizens' Union Headquarters Last Night.

Early in the evening a crowd of Judge Cary's supporters assembled in the rotunda of the Grand Pacific to listen to the reading of the returns read by members of the Citizens' Union Committee. For the first half-hour the returns seemed favorable and there was the corresponding amount of shouting. Then, as they began to turn the other way, enthusiasm began to wane, and about 11 o'clock, when the reader announced that "It is probable that Harrison is elected by not less than 5,000 majority," the reading ceased and the crowd dispersed.

A number of the members of the committee went into the committee-room, where a TRIBUNE reporter followed them. They were utterly at a loss to account for the result. Mr. I. P. Rumsey said: "I don't know what it means."

Ald. Shorey said: "I did not think it possible that we could win with their chances for operating in several of the wards. They have too good an opportunity to stuff the boxes in a good many of the precincts."

Judge Cary was asked if he had anything to say about the result. "No," said he, "I have nothing to say. I can still claim to be honest and respectable, and I wouldn't trade results with Mayor Harrison, along with the methods by which they were obtained. I am perfectly satisfied with the way my campaign has been managed, and I have no criticisms to pass upon my friends."

Mr. Nicholson Has Hopes.

As the crowd poured out of the Grand Pacific lobby after the reading of returns had ceased a TRIBUNE reporter met Mr. Nicholson, Grinnell's defeated opponent, and asked him what he thought of the situation.

"It appears to have gone against us," he said.

"And to what do you attribute the cause?"

"The Germans defeated us of course, because of the high license issue. In any case the popularity of Mr. Grinnell was a difficult obstacle to overcome."

"What about the high-license issue in the future?"

"I believe it will win yet, as it deserves to."

Mr. Nicholson was not looking downhearted, notwithstanding the result, and talked very cheerfully.

The Levee Abnormally Quiet Last Night.

With the exception of some cheering emanating from throats well dampened with election whisky, the principal thoroughfares of the city were unusually quiet last night. The "scraps" and fights that generally wind up an election seemed to be entirely eliminated from the program, and were replaced by good-natured drunks and jollifications.

The "Levee" was entirely deserted, and a tour of inspection of that locality made by a TRIBUNE reporter at a late hour disclosed the fact that the well-known characters that have made that portion of the city famous, or rather infamous, were all down-town watching for election returns. Paddy Ryan's, Mike Hannigan's, and Ed Morris' resorts bore an aspect of painful loneliness, and their proprietors were nowhere to be seen. The "dago shops" were the only dens patronized, and their customers were all women, poor, degraded, painted wretches, assembled therein to await the custom of sin, to rope in any "sucker" that might venture inside the traps to be robbed by them. A reporter ventured to enter one of these mantraps, and, ordering some refreshments, he sat down at a table in one of the parors of the place, where eight women, ranging in age from about 16 to 50, were seated. Two of the best-looking women, who were very well dressed, were engaged in discussing the probable result of the election. The younger one said:

"Say, Belle, suppose Harrison ain't elected what are we poor girls going to do? I think we have a hard enough time already, being pulled in and fined every time the city wants to pay the coppers. But if these religious folks get hold of things they'll make us hustle, and don't you forget it."

"Yes, and your fellow, the fly-cop, will get the bounced."

"That won't matter to me very much, I never get anything out of him, anyhow, only I want to stand 'solid' with the cops. I don't care who the policeman may be; if I make up my mind to catch him I can do it."

For the information of those who are unacquainted with the slang phrases used by street characters, it may be well to state that "cop" means a policeman, and "fly-cop" means a detective. The woman intimated that her lover, or "fellow," was a detective, employed by the city. Coming down State street the reporter was accosted by a big policeman thus:

"Well, young fellow, what do you think of the returns? Didn't Carter Harrison hit the newspapers a dirty slap in the face, though! Every paper and reporter in the city abused him, and, notwithstanding all their abuse, he is elected by a stunning majority. What have you to say about the boasted power of the press now, hey?"

The low variety theatres and concert dives were completely deserted, and for the first time in years the most disreputable part of the city was quiet from 8 p. m. until midnight.

Carter Glorifies Himself and Abuses the Clergy.

When THE TRIBUNE reporter entered the Council Chamber last night, Carter H. Harrison, who is to be Mayor for another two years, was standing near the ante-room door, listening to the reading by his Secretary of the election returns as they were brought in. He looked smilingly upon the assemblage, and bowed here and there as a familiar eye caught his.

"I never talk until I know I am out of the woods," said he to a reporter at about 10 o'clock. Just then Mr. Trude came up and said: "I'm a winner about $7,000 on you, Mr. Mayor, and I am sorry I hedged at all. I might have had a couple of hundred more. This'll bury Stiles."

"O no, not at all," replied the Mayor. "Stiles didn't want me defeated. He's glad I am reelected. You know that if Cary had been elected Stiles would have had to starve. He'd driven all the thieves out of town, and I'm going to allow them to stay; so Stiles is all right, for his clients will be left for him."

"How do you feel towards your opponents?" asked the reporter.

"Magnanimous. I'll be good to them," said the Mayor; "as good as I can be, if they'll behave themselves."

By this time the news had come in that the majority for Harrison had swelled to more than 8,000.

"I am not surprised," said he, "for the reason, first, that the majority is not as large as I expected. The terrific attacks made upon me during the last few days by the press and the preachers created a sentiment which was not all cooled by yesterday. If the campaign could have lasted four days longer that sentiment would have died out through the touchstone of logic and cold facts applied to thinking men who would not vote for me yesterday, and who would ordinarily have voted for me, and thus made my majority larger.

"I boldly assert that the whole Citizens' Union reform movement, was a reform and high-license movement, was a fraud. It was simply a trick of the Republicans to gain the control of this Municipal Government for 1884. They thus brought in sentimental ideas and outside issues, which were intended to bring in outside and wavering Republicans, who otherwise would have voted for me or not come out at all, and who thus would have helped to enlarge my majority. I boldly assert that the question of high or low license did not influence voters as much as was or is pretended. My reason for such assertion is this: It is known by all sensible men in Chicago that the Mayor has not the power to regulate this license question. It is a matter entirely under the control of the Aldermen. They aimed their shots at me and left the wards to care for themselves. They might have left me alone and made their fight there. If they had had a candidate against me the result would have been different. The result is now that low-license Aldermen are elected. I have never yet given my views to any human being as to how I feel on the license question. That I have always left for the Aldermen to decide. Prior to the lesislative session I had a resolution prepared, in which it was advocated that a license should be placed upon all business and occupations which the city was empowered to license, fixing the saloon licenses at $104 each, with a graduated scale. I induced Mr. Hildreth to introduce this resolution, as I told him if he did not do so the Legislature would pass a bill fixing the minimum for saloon license at $200 to $250. As I am a Democrat I did not want the State to fix a license by general law, as it is a question which each locality should be allowed to control. It was known at the time that this resolution was introduced in my sanction. I allowed the license ordinance to become a law so as to leave the Council free to reconsider or amend as they might desire. I desired to keep this license question out of the canvass this spring. Aldermen make the run upon this issue instead of upon their qualifications, and in this way I do not believe that men are elected who are capable of comprehending the needs of the people or making laws for their material welfare.

"The question of morality is not an issue of local government. It is the duty of the Government to make the city prosperous, give the people health, foster the erection of comfortable dwellings for the middle classes, encourage the paying of good wages, so that men may live comfortably and happily. The preachers' attack of Sunday only exasperated the Democrats and brought out a full vote. It is not the province of a preacher to meddle with politics. If he does meddle with politics he loses his influence. Few preachers have very much sense as politicians. They may read, write, and make sermons, but they have neither the time, nor does their occupation afford them either the facility or chance to make politicians and statesmen of themselves. Last Sunday's attack on me I will admit had some effect, but the effect was rapidly dying out. Being a friend of religion and having a high respect for the clerical gown, having been nurtured and reared in the bosom of a religious family, I earnestly beg the preachers to attend to their own business hereafter, for the good of their flocks, and let others, those who are capable, run the Government of the city, and then I won't have such a large majority."

Carter Harangues His Followers in the Council Chamber and Promises to Reform Himself.

The returns were received at the City-Hall. They first went into the office of the Chief of Police, where they were scanned over by Billy Onahan, Austin Doyle, Frank Hoffman, and W. J. English. Billy Seipp, Tom Brenan, John M. Dunphy, Harvey T. Weeks, and others were there to aid in the enthusiasm. After the crowd heard the news here the returns were forwarded to the Council Chamber, where Tommy Thompson, the Mayor's Secretary, read them out to the unwashed mass. Gas Baldwin presided, and, with the swallowed silver dime still sticking in his thorax, he assisted in forwarding the enthusiasm. Now and then Harrison was called for, but he kept back, as he was very hoarse. City-Attorney Grinnell showed up during the evening, and he was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

About twenty minutes of 11 o'clock Mayor Harrison, who had been in the room for over an hour, and ignored repeated calls to speak, came to the front and was received with cheers.

He said he had stood at the door determined that he wouldn't say a word until his majority was greater than it was two years ago. He knew that it was coming, and believed that his majority would be 10,000. He was deeply grateful to his Democratic friends who had stood by him and the party. The fight was not on high and low license and reform: it was Republicanism against Democracy. The Citizens' Union ticket was a fraud—a bait to catch gudgeons, but the fishers had been caught. [Applause.] He had been abused as no reputable, honest, honorable citizen had been abused before. From the pulpit had been made the forum for political speakers. Men who claimed to be called of God to preach His work had made themselves politicians, and uttered with regard to him things that they knew were untrue. He then spoke of the newspapers, saying that they had misrepresented him, and misrepresented him, and asked that in the future they criticise him fairly, and give him credit for what good he did. He didn't intend to be Mayor for longer than two years more. He was 58 years old, and the grave was before him. He had reverence for religion and for a good preacher, but he said to the ones: "Keep politics out of your sermons; preach Jesus Christ and Him crucified, and we bummers will take care of the city." [Cheers.] He denied that he defended vice. He hadn't taken the advice of preachers, because

minutes, and, as Harrison's majority grew, the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The Harrisonian ticket rose rapidly in value, and by 10 o'clock large amounts were being placed on a 6,000 majority. At 11 o'clock the announcement of a majority of 8,500 was received with deafening shrieks, and bets were freely offered and taken that it would reach 10,000. The gamblers had reason to crow, and they crowed accordingly. The pool-rooms were open until far on in the morning.

Aldermanic.

FIRST WARD.

Districts.	Dixon.	Kalden	Albert.	Districts.	Dixon.	Kalden	Albert.
1	149			5	650		
2	272						
3	316	10	1	Tot'l.	1,703	10	1
4	316			Maj....	1,693		

SECOND WARD.

Districts.	Lob-gor.	Appleton.	Hoag-ord.	Districts.	Lob-gor.	Appleton.	Hoag-ord.
1	293	624	11	5	188	265	
2	300	398					
3	129	417		Tot'l.	1,332	2,050	11
4	325	346		Maj....		718	

THIRD WARD.

Districts.	Phelps	Follansbee.	Districts.	Phelps	Follansbee.
1	197	276	5	254	261
2	284	417			
3	359	376	Total	1,372	1,441
4	298	108	Majority		69

FOURTH WARD.

Districts.	Wilkerson.	Meyers.	Districts.	Wetherell.	Meyers.
1	210	171	7	291	226
2	311	253	8	359	85
3	241	167	9	455	134
4	402	154			
5	625	235	Total	3,238	1,521
6	344	96	Majority	1,717	

FIFTH WARD.

Districts.	Murphy.	Sheridan	Districts.	Murphy.	Sheridan
1	76	267	9	99	378
2	60	210	10	207	498
3	137	237	11	96	327
4	148	443	12	82	321
5	153	266	13	145	230
6	112	414			
7	60	210	Total	1,428	4,137
8	63	393	Majority		2,709

SIXTH WARD.

Districts.	Hubbard	Doerr.	Districts.	Hubbard	Doerr.
1	56	279	8	141	
2	19	470	9	95	312
3	31	181	10	110	53
4	59	476			
5	105	234	Total	1,070	2,615
6	196	314	Majority		1,545
7	195	315			

SEVENTH WARD.

Districts.	Mudgner	Riordon.	Braddock.
1	99	268	70
2	38	176	163
3	134	232	63
4	41	194	102
5	64	241	82
6	47	286	173
7	56	208	102
8	191	185	228
9			
10	53	71	35
Total	725	1,821	1,059
Majority		762	

EIGHTH WARD.

DISTRICTS.	Gray	Purcell	Flynn	O'Connor
1	46	231	167	13
2	54	197	126	36
3	59	206	163	23
4	140	142	110	18
5	85	272	190	11
6	34	272	200	8
7	55	215	187	16
8		226	97	59
9	14	275	10	4
10	18	295	55	12
11	20	263	138	127
12	4	266	134	32
Total	549	2,894	1,417	360
Majority		1,487		

NINTH WARD.

Districts.	Tubbs.	Foley	Carlyle.
1	21	673	5
2	84	1,010	
3	244	143	
4	196	253	
Total	545	2,059	5
Majority		1,514	

TENTH WARD.

Districts.	Nelson.	King	Walsh.
1	249	56	329
2	144	102	226
3	103	154	299
4	332	134	346
Total	823	446	1,100
Majority			277

ELEVENTH WARD.

Districts.	Simons.	Districts.	Simons.
1	225	6	409
2	195	7	302
3	234	8	171
4	627		
5	382	Total	2,745

TWELFTH WARD.

Districts.	Hall	O'Day	Districts.	Hall	Day
1	360	92	8	300	130
2	420	66	9	454	66
3	326	49	10		
4	463	87	11	178	48
5	448	219			
6	247	79	Total	3,320	915
7	347	79	Majority	2,705	

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Districts.	Lake.	Rice.	Dobson.	Dougall.
1	197	93	35	307
2	167	13	33	107
3	255	160	42	105
4	118	35	22	42
5	218	139	95	141
6	310	41	105	41
7	252	40	203	70
Total	1,552	695	515	813
Majority		739		

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Districts.	Schnack.	Si. D	K
1	216	281	
2	48	151	82
3	256	169	14
4	204	293	163
5	268	140	69
6	52	112	252
7	142	82	119
8	47	44	157
9	268	154	60
10	100	52	5
11	204	168	57
12	53	262	69
13	171	173	130
Total	2,108	1,911	1,007
Majority	197		

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Districts.	Eldridge.	Garden	Districts.	Eldridge.	Gerken
1	349	67	7	425	173
2	154	86	8	180	440
3	370	224			
4	358	276	Total	2,411	1,853
5	292	262	Majority	558	
6	287	254			

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Districts.	Severin	Donald	Districts.	Severin	Donald
1	280	221	6	140	70
2	240	345			
3	212	370	Total	1,578	1,476
4	275	228	Majority	102	
5	331	247			

Town Offices.

SOUTH TOWN.

	ASSESSOR.	COLLECTOR.	SUPERV'R.
	Fitzgerald.	Piper.	Mulcahey
1	1,666	1,710	1,701
2	1,810	1,782	1,767
3	1,481	1,965	1,947
4	671	1,681	1,873
5	2,977	1,004	669
6	2,749	1,934	1,936
7	1,774	2,067	1,993
Total	7,615	8,433	8,377
Majority		484	1,113

	Drake.	Brst.	Horen.	Mulcahey
1	1,314	1,282	1,701	1,767
2	1,610	1,803	1,965	1,947
3	1,257	671	1,681	1,873
4	2,973	999	2,977	1,004
5	1,981	2,467	1,774	2,067
Total	9,655	7,615	8,433	8,917
Majority	2,040			484

The result for Clerk was: McKinnon, Rep., 8,839; Hickey, Dem., 6,687.

WEST TOWN.

	ASSESSOR.	COLLECTOR.	SUPERVISOR.
Wards.	Moore.	Sokup.	Hurlbut.
VI	655	1,313	1,375
VII	782	2,053	846
VIII	919	2,020	1,755
IX	1,014	1,926	833
X	354	354	710
XI	2,936	1,722	2,779
XII	2,754	806	2,567
XIII	1,945	2,240	1,946
XIV	1,042	1,687	1,717
Total	12,173	13,846	12,793
Majority		1,323	

	Geo. O'Hare.	Clarke.	Thos.
VI	1,313	1,386	1,375
VII	2,053	846	1,755
VIII	2,020	1,755	967
IX	1,926	833	1,513
X	354	710	289
XI	1,722	2,779	1,703
XII	806	2,567	779
XIII	2,240	1,946	1,949
XIV	1,687	1,717	1,141
Total	13,846	12,793	12,114
Majority			

The vote for Clerk was: Colson, R., 12,329; Powers, D., 13,717.

NORTH TOWN.

	COLLECTOR.	ASSESSOR.	SUPERVISOR.
Wards.	Meier.	Chase.	Beye.
XV	2,978	2,183	1,863
XVI	1,613	1,128	2,349
XVII	548	1,429	547
XVIII	1,352	2,089	1,404
Total	6,530	6,759	4,883
Maj.		1,229	

	Nicholson.	Hing.	Orth.
XV	1,863	2,349	1,978
XVI	2,349	1,362	1,515
XVII	547	1,488	945
XVIII	1,404	1,504	1,650
Total	4,883	6,946	5,333
Maj.		2,114	

	Of Mal-ley.
XV	2,220
XVI	1,575
XVII	1,448
XVIII	1,468
Total	6,731
Maj.	1,398

The result for Clerk was: Horting, Rep., 5,548; O'Brien, Dem., 6,132.

The Town Meetings.

About 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon the South Town meeting was held at Howland's livery-stable. The attendance was very limited on account of the interest manifested in the election, and the workers could not leave the polls long enough to attend. Nothing of importance was done. The Moderator called the group to order. Supervisor Piper read the usual report, which contained nothing of any importance, and the meeting was declared adjourned.

The North Town meeting was held at Turner Hall at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but it was merely a farce. About a dozen men got together just inside the entrance, and elected Redmond Sullivan Moderator, the people at the poll a few feet away knowing nothing about the proceeding. Clerk Neumeister read some figures from a pencil memorandum, showing that the town expenses last year were $12,568 plus the cost of collecting the taxes, which he estimated at $12,000, being unable to give the exact amount, as the Collector hadn't settled up. Of the $12,568, the Assessor got $10,070, and $701 were "legal expenses" incurred in the contest of Murphy against Vogt. Mr. Neumeister said about $15,000 would be needed this year. No one, however, made a motion that that sum be raised, so the Moderator announced that the Town Board would decide the amount to be levied for town purposes. And then the meeting adjourned, the time occupied in transacting the business being less than five minutes.

The West Town meeting was a farce in its broadest sense. A few drummers and strikers were gotten together in the town office, on Halsted street, and they elected James H. Burke as Moderator. The gathering voted Mike Ryan, who was once Town Collector and who is now County Clerk, $500 to pay his contested-election expenses. They ordered withdrawn the suits against the bondsmen of the late David Hallinan, who was once Collector, and who pocketed the 2 per cent allowed for collection by the city. As Hallinan is dead further proceedings were regarded as useless.

The Result in the Towns.

EVANSTON, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—As was expected, the contest for Assessor in the election today was close and called out a full vote. The total vote cast was 834. For the most of the offices there was no contest. The following were elected by nearly a full vote: Max Hohn, Supervisor; J. R. Fitch, Town Clerk; J. M. Lyons, Collector; J. C. Murphy, Highway Commissioner; Charles Seinbach, Constable; William Blanchard, School Trustee. The vote for Assessor was divided between three candidates: S. V. Kline, 198; John A. Pearsons, 319; George Kearney, 317, which elects Mr. Pearsons by the small majority of two votes.

RICH.

RICH, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The following ticket was elected: Supervisor, William Arnold; Town Clerk, A. K. King; Assessor, William Hesterman; Collector, George P. Lumhoff; Commissioner of Highways, H. Deitmering; School Trustee, Nic Fortmiller.

RIVERSIDE.

RIVERSIDE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The following ticket was elected here: Supervisor, John Q. Wells; Assessor, Charles D. Sherman; Collector, E. P. Teall; Town Clerk, Fred K. Crowe; Highway Commissioner, H. D. North.

BARRINGTON.

BARRINGTON, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The following were elected today: Supervisor, Wood Hawley; Town Clerk, C. P. Hawley; Assessor, J. W. Kingsley; Collector, F. A. Lagerschult; Commissioners of Highways, H. Bauman and Z. Bauman; School Trustee, G. W. Waterman; Constable, Fred Parchow.

ORLAND.

ORLAND, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The following were elected: Supervisor, John Humphrey; Assessor, John Kirby; Collector, Adamn Gunderman; Highway Commissioner, Charles A. Burkhaadt; Town Clerk, Henry Laun; School Trustee, Thomas Hardy.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Districts.	Murphy.	Sullivan.	Districts.	Murphy.	Sullivan.
1	274	271	6	316	145
2	294	234			
3	315	236	Total	1,624	1,614
4	238	201	Majority	10	
5	187	427			

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Districts.	Montierre	Jonas.	Rudolph.
1	209	226	47
2	340	130	11
3	321	171	38
4	101	236	44
5	294	398	16
6	309	228	236
7	288	284	62
8	244	89	14
9	434	128	30
Total	2,540	1,810	478
Majority	730		

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The following is the complexion of the new City Council. The names are arranged according to their respective wards, those of the Aldermen-elect heading the list:

1. Arthur Dixon, R.
2. Swayne Wickersham, D.
3. James Appleton, D.
4. Patrick Sanders, D.
5. F. H. Follansbee, I. R.
6. Daniel L. Shorey, R.
7. O. D. Wetherell, R.
8. S. D. Foss, R.
9. Henry F. Sheridan, D.
10. E. P. Burke, D.
11. C. F. L. Doerner, D.
12. E. F. Cullerton, D.
13. John Riordan, D.
14. J. H. Hildreth, D.
15. Thomas Purcell, D.
16. Frank Lawler, D.
17. John Foley, D.
18. Michael Gaynor, D.
19. James Walsh, D.
20. George E. White, R.
21. Samuel Simons, R.
22. T. N. Bond, R.
23. W. S. Hull, R.
24. John Marder, R.
25. J. Lyke, R.
26. J. E. Dolton, R.
27. Frank Schaak, R.
28. Michael Ryan, D.
29. William Eisfeldt, R.
30. J. M. Quinn, D.
31. Henry Severin, R.
32. John H. Colvin, D.
33. John Murphy, R.
34. John Sweeney, D.
35. William R. Maniery
36. J. E. Geobegan, D.

SUMMARY

Republicans, 16.
Democrats, 20.

CITY-ATTORNEY.

Wards.	Nicholson.	Grinnell.	Wards.	Nicholson.	Grinnell.
I	1,301	1,813	XII	3,000	1,934
II	1,017	1,713	XIII	1,901	1,621
III	1,770	1,121	XIV	1,926	2,144
IV	2,544	2,202	XV	1,555	2,707
V	1,177	4,020	XVI	923	2,009
VI	822	2,318	XVII	1,167	2,146
VII	980	3,106	XVIII	1,944	2,161
VIII	1,222	3,845			
IX	789	1,881	Total	27,726	39,728
X	1,038	1,338	Majority		12,002
XI	2,635	1,287			

The Fourth Precinct of the Second Ward, the Ninth of the Fifth, the Seventh of the Sixth, the Third of the Ninth, the Fifth of the Twelfth, and the Third of the Eighteenth are missing from this count.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Boomer.

A very well-attended meeting of the Principals of the city schools was held yesterday afternoon at the Board of Education rooms to take action on the death of Mr. Norton Waters Boomer, late Principal of Franklin School. Those present were: Superintendent Howland, Principals Bright, of the Douglas; Wood, of the Clark; Merriman, of the Hayes; Slocum, of the South Division High; Belfield, of the North Division High; Block, of Sheridan; Loomis, of Wells; Burman, of the Haven; Wood, of Brown; Vanzwoll, of Dore; Underhill, of Carpenter; Valle, of Washington; Babcock, of Holden; Heywood, of Lincoln; Kirk, of Moseley; Sabin, of Kinzie; Morton, of Sheldon; Little, of Foster; Ruggles, of Huron Street; Hawly, of Throop; Curtis, of Cottage Grove; Dewey, of Third Avenue; Gay, of Sangamon Street; Haverhill, of Raymond; Butler, of Nickersonville; Lindgren, of Wicker Park; Curran, of West Fourteenth Street; Hardick, of King; Adams, of Polk; and Martin, of Sheldon.

Superintendent Howland presided and after stating the object of the gathering and saying a brief tribute to the memory of the deceased, he appointed a committee on resolutions consisting of A. R. Sabin, A. N. Merriman, and Louise S. Curtis. The committee returned soon after withdrawing, and Mr. Sabin read a series of appropriate resolutions, the last of which was that the association attend the funeral in a body. The resolutions were adopted by a standing vote.

Tributes to the memory of the deceased were then paid by Mr. Kirk, Principal of Moseley School, Mr. Sabin, Dr. Burroughs, Mr. Brummel, and Mr. Stowell.

Superintendent Howland announced that the funeral services would take place today at Rosehill, instead of at the house, and that a special train would leave the city for the cemetery at 12:30 o'clock.

Other Deaths.

NEWARK, N. J., April 3.—William H. Vermilye, Treasurer of the Orange Savings Bank, died last night of pneumonia.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 3.—Miller Bullard, Superintendent of the telegraph lines of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, died here this morning. He had been connected with the Missouri Pacific for a number of years, and was well known in telegraph and railroad circles throughout the entire West.

A DREAM VERIFIED.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 3.—[Special.]—The people of this section are much excited over the finding of the body of John Pierce, drowned at Titusville during the great flood. A vigorous search had been made for the body, and rewards were offered, but all to no purpose. Last week a Methodist clergyman named Hoover dreamed of the spot where the body was to be found, and it impressed him so that he spoke of it to many persons, and the local papers published the matter. This morning the boy's father and the clergyman started to hunt for the body, and a mile and a half below Titusville they found it half-buried in the sand at the foot of a clump of willow bushes. The body had been well preserved by the frost.

IN TOO MUCH OF A HURRY.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3.—[Special.]—Julius Wiesander, of this city, is in an embarrassing position. He was recently granted a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery, and last Sunday he married another woman. Wife No. 1 brought a petition to the court for a reopening of the case and alleged wrongful practices on the part of her attorney, who had condege procured a divorce on grounds which disgraced her. A hearing was held today, and Judge Andrews, being satisfied of collusion between the parties in agreeing upon a divorce, ordered a reopening. Wiesander, it is reported, has left wife No. 2 pending a final settlement of the divorce case, which is to be retried.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 3.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Pennsylvania University today a committee report was presented setting forth a plan for the education of women by which they will receive the same course of instruction as young men, but at a different time and place, all, however, to receive degrees on the same terms. The report will be acted upon at the next meeting of the board.

TRADE AND LABOR.

A Tremendous Pipe Line to Connect Baltimore and the Pennsylvania Oil Fields.

Serious Consequences of a Lawyer's Blunder—Reduction in Miners' Wages.

A Number of Failures with Liabilities Largely in Excess of Assets.

A Pipe Line from Titusville to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 3.—[Special.]—Commercial circles here are exercised over the announcement that the National Transit Company of Pennsylvania is laying a pipe line from the oil regions in the vicinity of Titusville, by way of Lancaster, across the Susquehanna River and down through Harford and Baltimore Counties to this city. The company has moved very quietly in the matter, until now it has secured the right of way nearly the whole route, and pipes have been laid to the Maryland line. It is fifty-three miles nearer to the seaboard from the oil regions by way of Baltimore than Philadelphia. Five years ago the Seaboard Pipe-Line Company was organized, and was to build a pipe line to this city. The company, however, wanted $300,000 worth of stock taken here, and, Baltimore capitalists being rather slow in taking hold of the scheme, the company got tired of waiting, and constructed the line to Philadelphia. Baltimore was badly left in that deal, and in consequence lost a great portion of her oil and petroleum trade and the opportunity of becoming the greatest oil market in the country. At that time the Standard Oil Company opposed pipe lines, and did all in their power to weaken the enterprise. When they got rid of the Seaboard Line as a rival, the Standard then proceeded to get control of the Baltimore refineries, and soon succeeded in gobbling up the five or six concerns of the kind in this city. With a capital of nearly $80,000,000, they were not long in obtaining a monopoly of the oil production. The Baltimore refineries were consolidated under the title of the Baltimore United Oil Company, now controlled by the Standard Company. The first definit information of the fact that the National Transit Company had undertaken to build a pipe line to Baltimore was last night, when a petition was introduced in the City Council of Baltimore asking the privilege of laying oil pipes in the grounds belonging to the city in Baltimore County. The officials of the United Oil Company will say little about the matter, more than that Baltimore will have an oil pipeline from the Pennsylvania oil regions in a few months. The pipes are six inches in diameter, and will turn out about 30,000 barrels of oil a day. The line will be about 240 miles in length. The Standard Company, it is understood, owns a controlling interest in the National Transit Company's stock. The line will cost $3,000,000.

A Tragedy of Errors.

MADISON, Wis., April 3.—[Special.]—Several days since a law firm in Madison received a request from J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, to serve an attachment upon the property of one Charles Hudson, of Waneka, Dunn Co., Wis. Through a mistake, in deciphering the message it was read "one Charles Hudson, of Wannakee, Dane Co., Wis.," and accordingly the property of the leading merchant of Wannakee, who is also named Charles Hudson, was attached and placed in the hands of an officer, notwithstanding the fact that the latter Hudson did not owe a cent to John V. Farwell & Co. As soon as it became known that Hudson's store had been closed those whom he did owe immediately closed upon him, and although his assets are said to be $10,000 in excess of his liabilities he made an assignment. It is a very singular case, and the law firm interested has probably got itself into hot water.

A Number of Bad Failures.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—The Guilford people are much excited over the failure of the representative of Edwin Griswold, a merchant, also the Guilford Canning Company, with which Griswold was connected. The assets are estimated at $2,000; liabilities, $30,000 to $40,000.

MONTREAL, Que., April 3.—Le Duc & Valois, St. Scholastique tanners, suspended. Liabilities, $60,000; assets, $34,000.

CANTON, O., April 3.—William B. Perkins & Co., book agents and news dealers, have assigned. Liabilities, $10,000 to $20,000; assets nominal.

Miners' Wages Reduced.

VINCENNES, Ind., April 3.—[Special.]—Notices were posted about the Washington coal-mines yesterday to the effect that the pay of the miners would be reduced five cents on the car for mining the same. This brought trouble, and the miners quit work. As the reduction is small, however, it is hoped a compromise will be effected in two or three days. The price of mining coal at the Edwardsport and Bicknell coal-mines was reduced from 90 to 80 cents per ton yesterday, but the miners have not shown any disposition to strike yet.

The Wageworkers.

PITTSTON, Pa., April 3.—The miners at the Turin shaft, operated by the Pittston Coal Company, struck today on account of the company refusing to employ a docking-boss appointed by them.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 3.—It has been arranged that Mundell's shoemakers shall return to work at the old rates for four weeks. If business has not then improved a 10 per cent reduction in wages takes place or the 800 men will be discharged.

New Enterprises.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 3.—A charter was issued today to the McTighe Electric-Light Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg. Capital stock, $300,000.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 3.—Tonight, at a meeting of business-men of Bloomington, it was determined to erect a nail-factory, with a capital of $100,000. Books will be opened for subscriptions at once and work on the mill begin immediately.

Jordan, Marsh & Co. Retiring from Business.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—Jordan, Marsh & Co., for thirty years one of the largest dry-goods jobbing concerns in the country, retire from the wholesale business on the 15th inst. The large building at Bedford and Kingston streets, used as their wholesale house, will be abandoned. The firm will continue the retail business. No reasons are given for this action.

THE CRAZE FOR NEXT FALL.

[Cincinnati *Times-Star*.]—Speaking of art reminds me of a talk the other day of a representative of a foreign house that makes a specialty of household art novelties.

"What is the latest craze?" I inquired.

"Oh, brass and old iron. In a year this country will be wild over old iron and brass decorations for the home. The factories of Germany, France, and Switzerland are busy making up these things, which will begin to pour in about next fall."

"What are they?"

"Everything you can think of. Hat-racks made of muskets; centre-tables with the legs made of swords; old guns cut down for table-legs; card-receivers, cabinets, brackets, and mantel-ornaments to look as if they were made of old implements of war. Old iron and brass is to be the next rage in this line."

A GIANT CLAM.

Col. Berkley, who has lately returned from the Andaman Islands, has brought with him a extraordinary specimen of the clam tribe, which he succeeded in capturing in that locality. The shell—Tridacne gigantea—weighs 222 pounds, measures three feet nine inches one way and three feet six inches the other, and is nearly three feet in depth. This bivalve was captured by driving two poles on each side, on which was rigged a pulley; hooks were attached to the fish, and it required sixteen men to dislodge the monster from its bed and haul him ashore. When opened, the shell inside was of a pure white. The mantle of the fish was of a beautiful blue color, and he formed an ample meal for the sixteen men and their families. This is probably the largest shell ever brought to England. There is one of the same species, but of smaller size, in Cologne Cathedral, which is used for holding holy water.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 3.—[Special.]—This forenoon while Yardmaster E. L. Jones, of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, was looking after his trains the switch-engine of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, running parallel with the Little Rock track, came thundering along without a signal of any kind and ran over him, crushing both legs and fracturing the skull, from the effects of which he died two hours afterwards. He was a young man and was to have been married in a few days. The engineer was arrested and placed in jail. Judge Greer, of the Criminal Court, giving orders that no bonds must be taken, the evidence showing criminal carelessness.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS.

Eleven Lives Lost at Moss Point, Miss.—Twenty-seven Persons Injured at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

MOSS POINT, Miss., April 3.—A boiler in one of the Griffin mills exploded. Nine were killed and ten wounded. Jim Cooper, of New Orleans, was instantly killed. Simon Lasky and William Brown, of Mobile, were scalded and have since died. Five other colored men were seriously hurt, also one white man.

TWO GAS EXPLOSIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 3.—[Special.]—Two explosions of gas occurred this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the basement of the Palace Hotel, injuring twenty-seven persons, two probably fatally. The hotel at one time manufactured its own gas, but has recently been supplied by a new gas company, and a gang of men were engaged today placing a metre, making connection, when gas began escaping rapidly. The basement being dark, it was difficult to adjust the valves, and a lantern was brought nearer the work under progress, notwithstanding the warning of the foreman, and an explosion occurred. A burst of flame filled the narrow space with a blinding glare, shot up through holes in the sidewalk as high as the second-story windows, and caused the building to tremble perceptibly on the east side. Only the foreman was injured by the first explosion. The alarm being given the fire patrol appeared in less than two minutes, soon followed by the regular fire department. Dense smoke blinded the firemen, and not knowing the nature of the conflagration no precaution was taken against light, and the gas-pipes, being thoroughly loosened by the explosion, sent forth a volume of gas, and a second terrific explosion followed, hurling firemen, burned and bleeding, in every direction. A dozen streams were poured into the basement, affording relief to the scorched sufferers. Very soon after the gas was shut off, the flames extinguished, and one by one the injured men were dragged out, some with all the hair burned off their heads, and scalps and faces blistered. Assistant-Engineer Ross was dangerously burned about the head and body, and also inhaled flames. There are great doubts about his recovery. Capt. White, of the fire patrol, and Fire-Commissioner Edwards were also severely burned, and a dozen firemen more or less injured, some inhaling flames. Several persons on the sidewalk, among whom was Surveyor-General Brown, were caught by the flames and had their clothing burned, hair singed, and faces blistered. Some of the fire patrol may lose thier eyesight, and there is danger that pneumonia may result in the cases of those who inhaled the flames. The place where the explosion occurred is directly under the ladies' parlor, but no panic or unusual excitement was caused among the guests of the Palace.

THE WEATHER.

The Official Bulletin.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4—1 a. m.—Indications: For South Atlantic States, warmer, generally fair weather; southeast to southwest winds, lower barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather during the day, followed by light rains, southerly to westerly winds, and lower barometer.

For the Lake region, increasing cloudiness, occasional rains, southerly winds, be coming variable from Lake Michigan eastward to Lake Ontario, warmer weather, lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valley, increasing cloudiness and rain, falling, followed by rising barometer, warm southerly winds in the southern portions during the day.

For the Pacific Coast region, partly cloudy and light local rains.

The Lower Mississippi, Lower Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers will rise.

Cautionary signals are ordered at Galveston, Indianola, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

BULLETIN.

A storm of considerable energy has developed in the Rocky Mountain region, and is now central in Colorado. It is moving slowly to the eastward. Local rains are reported from the Northwest, the Lake region, and the Gulf coast. Generally fair weather prevails in the Southern States and the Lower Lake region, with warmer southeast to southwest winds. The temperature has risen about 10 degrees in the Lake region, and thence southwestward to Texas; and has fallen slightly in the extreme Northwest. Rain is indicated for the Mississippi Valley and the Lake region Wednesday and Thursday.

For Colorado, partly cloudy, slightly colder weather and occasional rains.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 3—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 7:53 p. m.	Ther. 10:53 p. m.	Wind.		Rain	Weather.
Albany	44	37	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Alpena	32	31	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Bismarck	23	21	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	33	31	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo	57	49	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	61	46	S.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	37	36	N.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	50	46	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cleveland	40	39	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Davenport	40	40	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Deadwood	23	21	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	56	50	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Des Moines	48	46	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	38	34	S.W.	Light.	.01	Rain
Dodge City	72	64	S.	Light.	0	Fair.
Dubuque	57	56			0	Cl'dy.
Duluth	37	36			0	Clear.
Erie	40	40	S.W.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	40	40	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Ft Assiniboine	30	27	S.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	28	23	N.E.	Light.	.10	Lsnw.
Hilings	38	33	N.E.	Brisk.	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	27	21	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Fort Smith	72	56	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Galveston	69	62	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	39	37	S.W.	Light.	0	Tstm.
Huron, Dak	25	23	N.W.	Light.	.25	Tstm.
Indianapolis	55	42	N.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Keokuk	53	54	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Las Animas	74	56	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
La Crosse	54	50	S.	Light.	.08	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	69	62	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Louisville	54	50	S.E.	Light.	0	Fair.
Little Rock	66	64	S.E.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Marquette	39	37	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Memphis	61	58	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	41	41	S.W.	Light.	.01	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	40	38	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Moorhead	30	27	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Nashville	54	49	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
North Platte	61	49	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Omaha	66	58	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Oswego	38	33	W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	48	37	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
New Orleans	67	64	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.

The Tribune.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 21 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1913 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Roland Reed in "Cheek." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Ludwig Barnay in "Kean." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Standard Opera Company in "Heart and Hand." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Rosco and Crane as the "Two Dromios." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Oliver Doud Byron in "10,000 Miles Away." Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Variety entertainment.

Dime Museum.
158 and 160 West Madison street. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. Balk Line Billiard Tournament at 2 and 8 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 41, A. F. & A. M.—The members are notified to attend a regular communication of the lodge at the hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., on Wednesday evening, April 4, at 7:30 o'clock. Master Masons cordially invited.
M. B. RAPP, Sec'y. CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1883.

INCREASING cloudiness and probably warmer weather for the Upper Lake region today.

THE list of patents issued to Northwestern inventors is published in another portion of this morning's issue.

THE Massachusetts House by a vote of 115 to 83 yesterday defeated the idiotic resolution in favor of the constitutional prohibition of liquor.

YESTERDAY a rehearing of the decision of the Iowa Supreme Court on the question of the prohibition constitutional amendment was had. The point at issue was argued by competent attorneys, but the court declined to decide the matter, and adjourned until today.

DORSEY continued his testimony in favor of Dorsey yesterday in the star-route cases. The breakdown of the cross-examination surprised many of the District of Columbia hangers-on, but they have yet to learn the effect of the testimony outside of them in the United States.

AT Springfield, Ill., the Citizens' ticket, framed in the interest of high license and good government, carried the day by decisive majorities. Of the seven Aldermen, five were chosen on the Citizens' ticket, and the Mayor, Clerk, and City-Attorney on the same ticket were triumphantly elected.

COL. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, of New York, delivered a lecture in that city recently on the subject of the "knit-goods swindle," in which he boldly accused the Treasury Department of having violated the law to promote the profits of the manufacturers of knit goods. He states that in 1881 some importers of knit goods sued the United States for the recovery of certain duties collected of them on imported knit goods; they sued to recover all the duties in excess of 35 per cent. The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision in favor of the claimants. On the 29th of March, 1881, the acting Secretary of the Treasury in a circular notified the revenue officers of this decision, directing that all duties collected in excess of 35 per cent on knit goods should be refunded. Subsequently the acting Secretary of the Treasury held that the decision of the court applied only to stockings, and did not apply to other knit goods, which should continue to pay the compound duty, equal to 85 per cent on that character of goods. A rehearing of the case by the Supreme Court was granted, and the department issued an order suspending the execution of the decision. In April, 1882, the court refused to reverse its decision. But the Treasury nevertheless repudiated the decision by one of its own, in which it was held that, besides stockings, the court had only exempted gloves from payment of the compound tax. Mr. Conkling states that a fund of $90,000 was raised to carry this defeat of the court's decision, and insists that the next Congress should investigate what use was made of this money. He directly charges that for his share in the proceedings Assistant-Secretary French should be impeached.

THERE is a prospect, according to the New York *Tribune*, that the question of consulting with "homeopaths" will yet disrupt the "Regular" Medical Society of the State of New York. The conservatives who look upon the new code which abolishes all restrictions upon consultation with homeopaths, eclectics, and other regularly licensed practitioners as an abomination are said to be about to secede. They are rumored to have made preparations to establish new State and county associations, and to have gotten up incorporation certificates which have been submitted to Judges Lawrence and Van Brunt, of the Court of Common Pleas, and have been approved by them. The County Society, which has the metropolis in its bailiwick, last week elected anti-consultation-with-homeopaths delegates to the next meeting of the State Medical Society. They took the liberals, who supposed the fight was over long ago, by surprise. The conservatives declare that they will now wage an exceedingly aggressive warfare with their backsliding associates who have thrown over the old code and have adopted the dangerous and anti-trade-union principle that emergencies may occur in which considerations of humanity will rise superior to professional exclusiveness. Pending the formation of the new conservative associations, their promoters are "boycotting" the specialists among the liberals who favored the relaxation of the old rules. Black lists of the heretics have been printed by the organs of intolerance, like the *Medical News* of Louisville, and the "true believers" have been summoned to withdraw all their custom from them. These close communionists would not accept the invitations sent them to attend the Oliver Wendell Holmes banquet to be given next July until they had been assured that the occasion would not be profaned by the presence of any homeopaths or other scientific monstrosities. "The sun do move!"

THE absurdity of the recently-adopted tariff is very evident in many particulars, but it is especially absurd in the two features of a tax of 30 per cent on engravings, pictures, and other works of art, and also the tax on foreign literary productions. The idea of "protecting" American authors by imposing a tax on the production of foreign writers is exceedingly offensive, or ought to be, to all American writers, and that Dr. Holmes should have been weak enough to have asked the imposition of such a tax is only an evidence of the pertinacity and industry of the friends of protection in swelling the chorus demanding that American labor should be protected from the competition of foreigners.

The galleries and studios of all the States in Europe are crowded with Americans who are there enjoying the advantages of free access to all the great works of art. American students have placed before them for study the great public galleries, and without hindrance or charge. Americans are in this respect on an entire equality with French and other students, and the competition is reduced to the skill and genius and the industry of all alike. While enjoying this liberty, Congress has now interposed, and has levied a tax of 30 per cent on all pictures from the hands of foreign artists, thus discriminating against the great schools of art to which American students have free admission. A French painter or engraver is not to be permitted to sell his production in this country without paying a duty of 30 per cent, under the delusion that by this exclusion the production of like works can be promoted at home, and American artists can get higher prices than can the foreign.

Considering the fact that foreign authors are denied all legal means of collecting any compensation in this country for their literary productions, or that the American people enjoy the republication of those books in this country free of cost and of tax, the theory of taxing them is extremely absurd. When the book of an English author, sold at $3 in England, is reproduced and sold in this country by the half-million copies at 15 or 20 cents each, the idea of levying a tax to protect the American authors or publishers against foreign competition is hardly worthy the labor given by the protective associations to repel the invasion of the foreign paupers. The enactment of protective taxes for such purposes is calculated to make American tariff legislation contemptible.

YESTERDAY'S DEFEAT.

The election of Carter H. Harrison as Mayor of Chicago for a third time is none the less a scandal and a disgrace because it has been achieved by several thousand votes. A portion of that majority is represented by frauds at the polls, of which there is abundant external evidence; but election frauds are of such insidious character that when they have been perpetrated there is no means of estimating their extent. But, aside from the exclusion of challengers on the part of the Citizens' Union ticket, the artificial distending of the vote on the "Levee," the evidences of false registration, and the wholesale manufacture of affidavits in certain hard districts, there is sufficient to account for the triumph of the elements at Harrison's back; for it was their triumph more than his.

Harrison and his strikers had complete control of the machine, and the local machine of a large city always includes "workers" who are professedly attached to both parties, but really belong to the machine alone in case of emergency. Harrison's machine included in the present instance not only the City-Hall gang, the Aldermanic ring, and the contractors, but also nineteen-twentieths of all the saloons and their various appendages.

The Harrison ticket also had the strength of party backing, while the claims of party were weakened on the other side in the vain hope to secure the coöperation of the more respectable portion of the Democratic vote in the common interest of decency and good government. But Harrison held out the tempting bait of running the City Government for the benefit of the Democratic party in the Presidential election of next year. There was a large Democratic following which wheeled into line against their better impulse and better judgment on this account.

Looking these and other advantages Harrison possessed squarely in the face there was a widespread apprehension of his election from the first among those who desired his defeat most. This sentiment alone was worth thousands of votes to him. It created an apathy among the masses notwithstanding the outward show of activity made by many citizens. The proportion of people who want to be on the winning side is very large, and there are also great numbers who in such a case do not take the pains to vote. The Harrison ticket polled all the votes it could possibly drum up, and more too. The stay-at-homes were all on the other side. There were no signs of the uprising which carried Hoyne through.

The defection of the Germans was not overestimated. They voted with the Harrison crowd on the license question. The brewers influenced the higher classes among the Germans; the beer-saloons reached the others; the *Staats-Zeitung* cracked the whip over all for reasons best known to itself. The Germans helped to elect Colvin when the Sunday issue justified their course to a certain extent, but no class of citizens regretted more the subsequent rule of licentiousness. They will go through the same experience with Harrison.

There is little doubt that the railroad corporations and all the interests which have dealings with the Common Council involving the advancement of corporate projects at the expense of the public gave valuable support to the Harrison ticket. They may possibly be repaid by future favors, but it is much more likely that they will be bled in the future, whenever an opportunity comes up, as freely as in the past.

High license is not yet popularized as an issue in a large and conglomerate community like Chicago, because it is not properly understood. THE TRIBUNE has frequently expressed the opinion that it would meet with defeat for a time if the decision were left to the ruling forces of city politics. The part which this issue played in yesterday's election was undoubtedly injurious to the Citizens' movement, but this is not the first time the people have rejected a reform in their own interest. If the Legislature shall have the courage and honesty to adopt a uniform license throughout the State, actual experience with the system will secure a large majority in its support even in Chicago two years from now.

Neither Mr. Cary nor the gentlemen who organized the Citizens' Union movement have any reason to blame themselves for the result. If the Harrison-McDonald gang could not be defeated by the course which has been taken it certainly could not have been beaten by the ordinary methods. Both Republicans and Democrats who have taken an active part in the movement against the depraved elements have the satisfaction of knowing that they did their duty, and the manly, straightforward course of Mr. Cary deserves and will receive the warmest approbation.

There is no occasion for frantic lamentation over the result. Chicago is too prosperous to be seriously affected, and the people have become so accustomed to dirty streets, ribald scenes, and unclean government generally that they will probably bear up under a continuation of these conditions with the serenity that goes with fat paunches, plethoric purses, and profitable business. They may weary some day of demagogism and bad government, and then there will be a landslide. In the meantime, it is mighty lucky that the 5-per-cent limitation on municipal indebtedness and the 2-per-cent limitation on municipal taxation still remain.

A GREAT CONCERT TOUR.

The most extensive and extraordinary concert tour ever made in this country will be commenced by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra on the 26th inst. His circuit includes thirty cities and seventy-three concerts, and reaches from Baltimore to San Francisco. He will take with him an orchestra of sixty pieces, and the following soloists: Mrs. Humphrey Allen and Mrs. Norton Hartdegen, sopranos; Mrs. Belle Cole, alto; Mr. Fred Harvey, tenor; Mr. Remmertz, basso; and Mme. Rive-King, pianist, the soloists being mainly engaged for twelve cities, in which festivals will be held.

The details of the tour will be of special interest to musical people in Chicago who hold Mr. Thomas in such high esteem. The festivals will be held as follows: Baltimore, April 26-28, four concerts; Pittsburg, April 30 to May 2, four concerts; Louisville, Ky., May 11-12, three concerts; Memphis, May 14-15, three concerts; St. Louis, May 18-20, three concerts; Kansas City, May 21-23, four concerts; St. Paul, May 28-30, four concerts; Minneapolis, May 29-31, four concerts; San Francisco, June 7-13, seven concerts; Salt Lake City, June 15-16, three concerts; Denver, June 18-23, seven concerts; and Omaha, June 29-30, three concerts. For every one of these twelve festivals a guaranty fund has been raised and a chorus has been organized and is now in rehearsal, the smallest chorus comprising 380 voices, at Minneapolis, and the two largest 1,000, in San Francisco, and the great Mormon choir of 3,000 in Salt Lake City. Besides these eleven festivals there will be sixty-two concerts in the following places: Bradford, Pa., Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, Nashville, Keokuk, Topeka, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Lincoln, Neb., Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Ia., and Dubuque.

The final concert will be given July 7 at Dubuque, and thence he will come to Chicago, where on July 9 he will commence his six weeks' season of summer-night concerts at the Exposition Building, adding forty-two more to this extraordinary list, which stretches clear across the continent. In one respect the trip will be of great advantage. It cannot but help the progress of musical culture in this country. It will enable many places to hear really good music well performed for the first time. The musical people of these places will make the acquaintance of the great leader. The musicians will have an opportunity to hear an incomparable band, and the singers in choruses and the teachers will come away from their work with new ideas. It is a remarkable fact that every one of these seventy-three concerts has been guaranteed already, and the money has been raised without the slightest difficulty. This shows a remarkable interest in music and that the people in these seventy-three cities are enthusiastic to have him come. Out of all this enthusiasm and zealous receptiveness will result a decided and healthy impulse for music in this country. Having heard this splendid body of musicians under so great a leader, the people will not be so content with trash as heretofore. They will demand a higher standard in their home entertainments, and in every direction music will advance to a higher and more dignified plane. There is only one cause for apprehension to Chicago. The route is one of extraordinary length and duration. Mr. Thomas for three months cannot expect to take a single day's rest. He is on the road or conducting almost without an hour's intermission from April 26 to July 9, when he commences his long season here. We shall have his orchestra splendidly seasoned, but in what trim will Mr. Thomas himself be when he reaches here? His health of late has not been of the best, and this trip will require herculean powers of endurance. It would be appalling to almost any other musician. His friends in Chicago, however, will hope for the best, and bespeak for him not only the widening of his brilliant reputation, but substantial gains for his pocket. He has given years of honest, earnest work to the cause of music in this country, which have never been half paid. His friends here will hope that this continental tour will richly remunerate him.

THE TARIFF WILL NOT DOWN.

An association of Eastern workingmen lately passed resolutions demanding that to balance the advantages given the employers by the tariff, which relieved them from foreign competition, the workingmen should be shielded from foreign competition by the absolute prohibition of any importation of labor from abroad. This is one of many symptoms that the tariff question has not, as some politicians, conscious of their inability to debate it before the people hoped, been disposed of by the makeshift and unfair action of the conference committee of the last Congress. The politicians themselves are compelled to discuss the subject, for it is certain to be one of the controlling issues of the next Speakership contest. The newspapers—that is, the people—are talking about it East and West. The Parsee Merchant, J. S. Moore, is writing about it, as he has been doing these twenty years. Republican reformers, like Mr. Fishback, of Indianapolis, insist that they will not accept what has been done as a final solution of a great legislative duty which involves rights as sacred as those that were concerned in the extinction of black slavery.

Leading protectionist papers in New England and the West are deeply dissatisfied with the present state of the tariff. In a rather harsh reply to some remarks which we made apropos of an article of the Boston *Advertiser* about "How to Export," that journal says: "We do not object to the entire removal of the duty on coal; we should gladly see the duty removed from iron-ore; we urged as strenuously as we could the placing of lumber on the free list." As the duty on coal was not removed, as that on iron-ore was made higher than it was before, and as Congress entirely disregarded the wooden eloquence of the *Advertiser* for free lumber, we cannot hesitate, knowing the fidelity with which Boston always pursues its convictions, to class the *Advertiser* with those papers that will join in the demand that the work of tariff revision be revived immediately upon the meeting of Congress. The Chicago *Evening Journal*, which is not less conscientious than the Boston *Advertiser* in its adherence to its convictions, and was, we regret to say, equally unsuccessful in the advocacy of free lumber, must also rally to the cry of tariff reform. The San Francisco *Chronicle*, also a protectionist organ, but a strenuous apostle of free coal, and also, sad to say, unsuccessful like the *Advertiser* and the *Journal*, will raise its faithful voice for a real tariff reform instead of the bogus article palmed off on Congress by a usurping conference committee.

Another reason why the popular voice will call in trumpet tones for the reopening of the tariff debate is, that the American people have a lively sense of humor. They want to enjoy the spectacle of the Democrats, with their North Carolina peanuts, Baltimore potash, Virginia sumac, Alabama iron, South Carolina rice, and Louisiana sugar, attempting to reconcile their loudly-asserted free-trade principles with their new opportunities of getting their hands into the Public Treasury. How the Democrats can help waking up the tariff we cannot for the life of us see. How if they wake it up they can help being thrown by it we cannot see. It will be very amusing to watch the high-principled Bayard advocating free trade "in the abstract" until the item of matches is reached, when he will discover "exceptional" reasons for not disturbing the business interests of his constituents of the Diamond Match Company. Every Democrat will be found to be, as in the last session, in favor of free trade, as Artemus Ward would say, "in other towns." We have no National sports as the old democracies had with which to amuse the populace. We cannot torture Christians as Nero and the other Roman Emperors did. The best substitute at hand would appear to be to throw the Democratic Congress into its own arena.

If saying as much as this was likely to warn the Democrats, and scare them out of any grapple with the Democratic tiger of tax reform, we would be very careful not to say it. But the simple fact is, that the party cannot by any possibility escape this perplexity. Neither could the Republican party, if it were in control of the majority of Congress. The tariff question has been a long time coming to the front, but it is there at last. No intrigues of ambitious politicians, like Mr. Randall, no usurpative patchwork like that tricked off on Congress by Senator Sherman and his accomplices in the conference committee, can put it out of sight.

Any one of half-a-dozen things would give irresistible force to the demand for a revision of the tariff. The distress of the workingmen who were denied all share in the advance in late years of prices that so enriched their employers, and are now being forced all over the country to take work at lower wages because Congress refused to give their employers cheaper raw materials, will be enough to bring it up. The evident fact that American manufacturers have outgrown the home market and must have a foreign outlet for their excess will be enough. The British Government is reducing the freight charges on the railways of India so as to enable the ryot to compete with the American wheat-grower. The ryot works cheaply and buys cheaply. The pressure of his competition on the American farmer who has to pay extravagant prices for all his clothing, machines, salt, and steel-rail transportation to support lobbying manufacturing syndicates will open the tariff question with a force that has never yet been experienced in American politics.

THE CHICAGO BANKS AND THE GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The application of the Chicago bankers that the Treasury Department direct the issue of certificates of gold deposits redeemable at the Chicago Sub-Treasury discloses but another phase of the obstinacy of the New York jealousy of any recognition of any other point in the country, either in financial or commercial matters. Years ago every pound of imported merchandise had to be brought into the country through an Atlantic seaport, and it had to be received, warehoused, appraised, weighed, and the duties paid on it at New York. This business became so irksome and oppressive, through its delays and its corruptions, as to call for an unusual protest from the West, and a demand that imports might be forwarded without delay under bonds and seal to Chicago and other Western points, and the duty collected here. Against this New York solidly protested, and various were the objections urged. Mr. Conkling, representing all the interests in New York City, vehemently resisted any such departure from the old proceeding, even insisting that the Government would be robbed of its revenue by the plunder of the trains of the imported goods while in transit through the Western States. The objection really was to doing anything to encourage importation by Western cities and to compel Western merchants to deal with New York. It took several years to overcome this hostility of New York, and before direct importation and overland transportation in bond could be tolerated. Even after it was authorized by law the whole machinery of the Treasury Department was employed to embarrass and break up the new system. New York then insisted that there was but one place for collecting imposts, and that was in New York City. Time has, however, shown the fallacy of this theory.

The Government during the last session of Congress so far advanced its theory of financial administration as to authorize the deposit of gold in the Treasury and the issue therefor of gold certificates. Up to this time it was a common or daily occurrence to cart several millions of gold between the banks, the clearing-house, and the Sub-Treasury. But by a regulation of the Treasury these certificates, wherever issued, are made redeemable in New York City alone. The effect of this regulation is to compel the return of all gold certificates to New York City. All gold finding its way into deposits must therefore return to New York. At present the tendency of gold is to the West, and especially to Chicago. In the absence of any gold certificates redeemable at this point, the gold has to be transported at a serious cost from one point of the country to New York, and the Treasury Department, true to the selfish dictation of New York, refuses any certificate except one returnable exclusively for redemption to that city. A deposit of gold in the Sub-Treasury in this city is only useful in the form of certificates, which may be distributed in payment for products all through the West, and which may be redeemed in this city. But the Treasury refuses to the country any such accommodation. It makes all these certificates redeemable in New York City, and it will issue such certificates only in large amounts. The issue of gold certificates for large sums is not what is needed in the West, and especially in Chicago. There is a constant demand for such certificates in small sums for distribution among the hundreds of daily shippers to this city. The banks of Chicago have lately requested the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the issue of gold certificates redeemable in this city, but the Treasury Department has refused. It insists that these certificates shall continue to be redeemable only in New York. It thus compels the gold to be transported to this city, where it is needed for business, and immediately returned in the form of certificates which can only be redeemed in New York, or that the gold be sent by express to hundreds of places in the West where it is needed. It is very clear that the Treasury Department is only a reflex of the wishes and policy of the New York City financial operators. They have, under the regulations of the Treasury, a "corner" on the gold of the country. The rest of the country must pay for the transportation of gold, or send the certificates back to New York for redemption. The issue of gold certificates is, therefore, a convenience which is practically confined to New York City and denied to the rest of the country.

The request of the Chicago banks for permission to have gold certificates issued and made redeemable here was not perhaps what was really the proper remedy. All gold certificates should be made redeemable at the Treasury in Washington, in which case they would be available for all purposes in all parts of the country alike, and would be receivable in banks and at Sub-Treasuries on deposit everywhere the same. This, however, is not acceptable in New York, nor at Washington, especially at Washington, where the officials object to the business of issuing so many certificates, entailing so much clerical labor. This last objection is utterly absurd. The additional labor of one or two clerks is a poor pretext for the denial of so much convenience to the public.

The banks, however, have a remedy of which the Treasury Department, however much it may desire to do so, cannot deprive them. If the Western banks desire Treasury certificates of small denominations, of $20 or $50 each, they can resort to silver, which, in certificates of such sums, is as equally acceptable as are the gold certificates. If the insane prejudice of the banks against recognizing silver, even in the form of silver certificates of small denominations, is so intense as to induce them to refuse to handle that form of currency, they must accept the alternative of hauling the gold through the streets, paying the cost of transportation, and sustaining the loss by abrasion.

CONNECTED with the recent legislation in Tennessee having for its purpose the repudiation of the State debt there is one fact which has seemingly been overlooked, but which possibly may yet attract National attention. In 1833 and at subsequent dates the United States invested certain funds held for the use of certain Indian tribes in bonds of the State of Tennessee. The principal of these bonds thus invested by the United States, under Indian treaties, in trust for the Indians, amounted to $489,666. The interest was paid by the State up to Jan. 1, 1861, when it ceased. The bonds, however, continued to bear interest, and this interest has been regularly appropriated by Congress and has been paid to the Indians. The present state of the debt is as follows:

Principal of bonds	$489,666
Interest paid by United States	493,270
Total due to United States by Tennessee	$982,936

The United States as trustee holds $489,660 of the bonds of the State of Tennessee for the benefit of the Indians. The State of Tennessee having failed to pay the interest since January, 1861, the United States has paid that interest over to the Indians. The principal and interest unpaid by the State amounts to nearly one million of dollars. The State now repudiates the whole or part of the principal, and, we suppose, the whole of the overdue interest. In the meantime the obligation on the part of the United States to pay the interest to the Indians continues indefinitly. What is the United States to do about the matter? The "Sovereign" State of Tennessee repudiates the interest on them advanced by the United States since 1861, and which the United States is still forced to pay to the Indians. This is bringing repudiation of the State debt directly home to the Government of the United States, and the question must sooner or later be answered, What is the United States to do about it?

A NATION like Great Britain that follows the sun around the globe with its imperial drum-beats must have soldiers to beat the tom-tom, and, as a Parliamentary disciple of John Bright showed the other day, must have taxpayers to foot the bills. This gentleman—Mr. Illingworth—made a motion that the army, out of regard to the pressure of taxation, be reduced by 5,000 men, but he got only jeers for his pains. He pleaded the extraordinary depression of the farming interest and the languishing state of manufactures and trade. There were, he said, 1,000,000 paupers in the county, and 1,000,000 more persons who were continually on the verge of pauperism. In view of all these facts, he thought, the cost of $600 per head for maintaining the British army was "staggering." Mr. Illingworth gave figures to show that the standing armies of Europe with the reserves numbered 12,404,807 men, and that the annual expense of keeping up this force was $800,000,000. But this was not the total of the burden of war resting in peace on the downtrodden people of Europe, for the interest on the national debts, which were almost exclusively military in their origin, was $1,000,000,000 more every year. In view of the recent Egyptian war, though it was not marked with the recklessness and criminality of some of the military adventures of Disraeli's Administration, Mr. Illingworth thought the time was still far distant when men with the noblest intentions could enter the Government resolved and able to pursue a policy of non-intervention abroad and amelioration of the condition of the people at home.

GEN. MCMILLEN, who ran as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Louisiana last fall, does not take a very hopeful view of the party's condition in that State. As the matter now stands, with the whites massed on one side and the negroes on the other, he does not think it possible for the Republicans to make a respectable fight. If the Government should make it known that fraud and violence at elections would unquestionably be punished, Mr. McMillen believes that it would reinvigorate the Republican party, and with the prospect of success there would come an accession of white voters to its ranks. But so long as the colored man is not protected in his right to vote it is practically useless for the Republicans to organize. He added that "the North never fully appreciated the Southern Republican situation. They expect the same state of things with which they are familiar at home, which has been impossible here. Republicanism was new on this soil, and it had to encounter all the obloquy that attached to Abolitionism, the War, the enfranchisement of slaves, and a social and political revolution. They expected a hothouse growth to come out of this anarchical condition, and because some desperate, adventurous, and questionable characters came to the front they got impatient, and rather than wait our sober second thought, and the improvement which was sure to come with time, they deserted us, and left us to fight the battle against overwhelming odds."

THE Niagara Falls Association is being continually accused of trying to engineer a "job" through the New York Legislature. The bill which has been passed by the House after a surprising amount of opposition provides only for a preliminary inquiry, and the plans of the association do not, at any time, contemplate the expenditure of a large amount of money. That such a measure should suggest a "job" to the New York Legislature is an indication of the character of the enterprises which that body is accustomed to consider. The officers of the association are Howard Potter, President, and George William Curtis, Daniel Huntington, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Vice-Presidents. In order that what they have in mind may be understood, a circular has just been issued by the association defining the character of the movement. The circular alludes to the disfigurement of the falls by unsightly objects, which are becoming more numerous, and to the fact that at no point on the American side can a view of the falls be had without payment. The association wish to see the ground about the falls made free to the public forever. The movement "contemplates no wrong to private ownership, no loss of water-power, no costly system of landscape gardening, and no 'job' involving patronage." All that is proposed is to preserve the character of the falls and "the most sublime natural spectacle upon the continent." Admitting that the proposed rescue of Niagara is due to "sentiment," the circular adds that "the discovery of America, the War of the Revolution, and the War for the Union were also due to sentiment"; and it is rightly argued that the public benefit from the proposed reservation will equal that of public libraries, parks, and museums, the maintenance of which meets with no opposition.

A "LONG-FELT want" in Connecticut is said to be a statue of Nathan Hale, the patriot spy, who was hanged by British soldiers in the City of New York during the Revolution. An image of Hale would, in the opinion of many prominent persons in his native State—for he was a Connecticut youth, a Yale student, and a New London school-teacher—find a fitting place on the exterior of the handsome State Capitol. Some speeches were made urging the erection of such a statue before the proper committee of the Connecticut Legislature on Wednesday afternoon. Ex-Gov. Hubbard's speech was a long and carefully elaborated address, in which the claim of Nathan Hale to one of the "sculptured niches," along with Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman, was eloquently set forth. It sounds a little strange, however, at this late day to hear the execution of Hale condemned as an act of injustice, and the British Provost-Marshal who directed the hanging described as a butcher. If that is deserved, then Washington committed butchery when John André was hanged. Hale was a spy. He accepted his secret mission with a full knowledge of the penalty that would follow capture. Moreover, he was arrested while making his way back to the American lines with all the information he had been sent to acquire, and if he had returned to Washington's headquarters alive the Revolutionary War might have been terminated more speedily than it was. Of course he was hanged, as all spies were before his time and have been since in time of war. Hale was none the less a hero on that account, and his statue will not make a less appropriate addition to the ornate architecture of the Connecticut State-House, but it is to be regretted that a trace of the old buncombe of "Fourth-of-July orations" still remains, even in Connecticut.

MR. FRANK JAMES having informed the world that he entertains no hard feeling against Gov. Crittenden, it is interesting to read the Governor's opinion of Mr. Frank James, recently imparted to a reporter of the Louisville *Commercial*. "The general impression prevails in this State," said the reporter, "that Frank James will be tried before the Missouri courts with the understanding that he will be pardoned if convicted. What do you say to that?" The Governor arose, looked the reporter squarely in the eye, and replied in a quick voice: "That impression is erroneous and unjust. Frank James has no such promise, and no man can gainsay my word. I am sorry to say that the supposition of which you speak prevails all over the United States; but only the ignorant and uninformed entertain such crude ideas." After this rather singular declaration of the ignorance and crudeness which "prevails all over the United States," the Governor went on to say that he would never divulge the name of the person whose information led to the breaking up of the James gang; that he should always regard Jesse James as a man of remarkable genius, and that he had "a tender sympathy for the fate of Clarence and Wood Hite," who were once "model young men." Of Frank James and his prison-life the Governor said: "He lives in ease and luxury. Frank James, you must remember, is a famous character in the history of our Nation, and people lionize him. He seems anxious for his trial, and I am told is confident that a verdict of acquittal awaits him."

WRITERS upon hygiene find danger lurking in so many places where it hitherto was unsuspected—in the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, and the clothes we wear—that the average reader is tempted almost to despair of attaining any sanitary security and to take his chances in the old-fashioned way. Nearly everything about our ordinary schools has long since been shown to be obnoxious, and now the Massachusetts Board of Health has discovered poison in that modern paradise of babies, the kindergarten. This is not a mare's-nest; the poison does exist. The board has had an analysis made of eighty-four samples of the colored paper used in the kindergarten weaving, with the result of showing arsenic to be present in considerable quantity in a large number of the papers and in eight of them to a dangerous degree. In one case the dealers frankly stated that the papers contain arsenic and that the brightest greens and reds cannot be made from other than arsenic colors, but they think that "a child old enough to use the paper material should be too old to put such things in its mouth." This is an unsafe assumption, and even if it were always true it would not remove the danger. Kindergarten teachers should have their attention drawn to this matter and banish the arsenic colors altogether.

THE course of true love seems to run no smoother in a circus-tent than elsewhere, as the cannibal girl in a Philadelphia show can testify. She was not really a cannibal, but was a native of the South, and attracted the attention of the living skeleton and his wife, the mammoth fat woman, when they were once on a pleasure trip down there, by the peculiar formation of her thumbs, which were long and curved. They saw in her the foundation of a first-class side-show, adopted her, trained her hair into standing erect, and brought her out a full-fledged cannibal. All went well until the girl fell in love with the prize-box man. She did not let concealment like a worm prey upon her dusky cheek, but told her love. Perhaps she told him she loved him well enough to eat him, but, at all events, the box-man did not reciprocate, and became alarmed for fear she would make a meal of him. She failed to convince him that the circus posters lied, and that she was no man-eater, and in her despair she took a dose of laudanum. She was pumped out, but swears that life even in a circus has no charms, and that the public shall see no cannibal girl this season.

AN amusing story is told at the expense of the customs officers at Bombay, the effect of which is to show that Hindoo gentlemen are not up in art. It appears that while a steamer was discharging its cargo at that port recently one of the cases was accidentally broken open. A glance at its contents was sufficient to condemn it as indecent, and it was confiscated and carried away. The custom-house officials then proceeded to examine the improper pictures at their leisure. They found several porcelain slabs, each containing a representation of a nude figure, and at the bottom of the vase they found, to their astonishment, a porcelain vase with the viceroy's photograph on one side of it. The case, it turned out, was consigned to a foreign agent at Simla for Lord Ripon, and the "indecent" pictures were careful copies of famous masterpieces. The box was nailed up again and dispatched to its destination. But the joke was too good to keep, and it was circulated at the expense of the officers, and eventually found its way into the daily press.

WHAT a beautiful thing is the unquestioning faith of childhood. A Western minister tells a story of a child who asked her teacher: "Miss Mary, the Bible says he that believeth hath everlasting life, doesn't it?" "Yes." "You believe, don't you?" "Yes." "Then you will have everlasting life?" "I hope so." "Oh, I thought it was a sure enough thing." The teacher, it is said, went home that day with something to think about.

THE erratic French student, Villiers de l'Isle Adam, who recently surprised Paris with a successful play, "The New World," in which Rhode Island is painted as belonging to the tropics, has just produced another drama, or rather pantomime, for there is only a single speech in it, and that of but three words, entitled "The Fatal Error; or, The Rash Husband." The curtain rises and discloses a pair of lovers seated on a bench, and engaged in tender conversation. Don Antonio, the jealous husband, enters and approaches the young people, unperceived by them. Hatred and jealousy are depicted on his countenance; his eyes flash with anger. With a sudden movement he draws a dagger and stabs the ill-fated pair, who fall without uttering a groan. The murderer then stoops over the corpses of his victims, his face lit up with an expression of fiendish joy, which, however, gradually gives way to unequivocal marks of surprise and disappointment. "The wrong persons!" he exclaims, and the curtain falls.

THERE is a man in the case this time. The woman was there first, and pretended that she was alone and uninfluenced in her course of action. The young woman of Baltimore who a few weeks ago renounced the Christian faith and with some flourish of trumpets became a convert to Judaism claimed that she did so from the highest religious convictions, a statement which the Jewish rabbi confirmed to the best of his ability. It now appears from the testimony of a young Hebrew, whom she threatens with a breach-of-promise suit, that the young lady changed her faith because the rabbi promised to get her a rich husband if she would do so. The young man selected by the rabbi for this office was pleased with the girl, and was about to succumb to the joint machinations against his peace and pocket when he learned of the conspiracy and declined the union. In the heat of his indignation he administered personal chastisement to the rabbi, and a great disturbance and scandal is the result.

ALTHOUGH the Republican ticket was defeated at Port Huron, Mich., in the election last Monday it is consoling to know that the Democrats were obliged to bring out their very best men as candidates to accomplish it. The Mayor-elect, Mr. John G. O'Neill, is widely known throughout the eastern part of Michigan. He is a prosperous merchant of irreproachable character, and will reflect honor upon the office to which both parties have aided in electing him.

AN old man in Milwaukee, wishing to induce a young married woman to elope with him, made use of the following arguments: "My dear child," said he to her, "if you go with me you and your children shall have plenty while I live, and when I get too old I will get you a young man. We will start a store, and I will get you a sewing-machine. During the summer I can earn 18 shillings a day as a mason, and when I get too old I'll be a father to you."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks that the Queen should hereafter slide down-stairs on the balusters, and it adds: "There is a good chance in London for an Irish informer to make a fat fee. All he has to do is to swear that he saw Parnell greasing the stairs of Windsor Palace with a piece of bacon-rind. Of course Parnell would try to prove an alibi, but that would only show the total depravity of the man."

DR. MCCOSH, instead of extending the curriculum of the College of New Jersey, is bent on reducing it. He has stopped a concert of the Princeton Glee Club in New York, and next he may undertake to restrict the travels of the base-ball nine. Such a policy as this will reduce Princeton to a mere institution of learning, which can have no attraction for young men.

ITALY resumes specie payments April 12, having been upon a paper currency since 1866. Ten years later she had a slight excess. Recently she borrowed plenty of money at 5 per cent. This has been done by a poor country submitting to taxation for the sake of true honor—the honor of financial independence. They have drawn $16,000,000 of gold from us to resume upon.

PERSONALS.

Col. A. D.

FOREIGN.

Another Ministerial Crisis Imminent in France—Thibaudin's Schemes.

Discussion of the Alabama Award in the British House of Commons.

Minister Lowell's Speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet—Two More Suspects.

Arrest of a Socialist Member of the German Reichstag for Denouncing Bismarck.

Abdication of the King of Ashantee—The Emperor of Austria Ill—Prussia and the Vatican.

FRANCE.

THIBAUDIN'S DEFIANCE.

PARIS, April 3.—The Cabinet Council today is represented as stormy. Gen. Thibaudin declared that rather than change his decision in regard to De Gallifet he would resign his portfolio.

EVIDENCES OF A CRISIS.

La France says that Prime Minister Ferry has telegraphed Tirard, Minister of Finance, at present in Algeria, to curtail his visit and return to France.

A SULKING ACHILLES.

Gen. Thibaudin left before the meeting closed.

DEEP INTRIGUES.

The reason given why the retirement of Gen. Thibaudin from the Bureau of Minister of War may be expected is that Waldeck Rousseau, Minister of the Interior, refused to have published in the official journal a note the effect of which would have been to deprive Gen. De Gallifet of the command of the cavalry ramifications and maneuvres. This dispute is important ass howing the aversion of the extreme Republicans to Gen. De Gallifet and other leaders who took an active hand in the suppression of the Commune.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIAL.

It is stated that Waldeck-Rousseau informed several Deputies that the rumors that Gen. Thibaudin was about to resign were untrue.

SOCIALISTS CONVICTED.

Five Socialists who signed placards calling a public meeting for the 9th of last month, and urging resistance in the event of interference by the police, were today convicted of having instigated the riots which occurred at that date, and were sentenced to three years' imprisonment each.

INTERVIEW WITH LOUISE MICHEL.

PARIS, April 3.—[Special.]—Through an unwonted act of courtesy by a high police official your correspondent was this evening enabled to see Louise Michel in the Prison of Saint Lazare and to obtain some very decided expressions of her plans and purposes.

The correspondent first asked: "What was your object in remaining in hiding in this city until last Friday night? Was it that you were afraid of arrest?"

"Afraid!" exclaimed Louise Michel. "I am afraid of nothing that the police or their masters can do. My life is pledged to my work, and whenever it is necessary that it shall be sacrificed I am ready. But I do not mean that it shall be sacrificed in vain. My friends have all along dissuaded me from presenting myself, as I had intended to do long ago, because they said my liberty was necessary for the work of the party."

"What caused you to change your mind and give yourself up to the police?"

"It was solely on account of my mother. It was killing her to be hounded from one lodging to another and to be dogged by spies wherever she set foot on the street. There were many different spies, and they were in many different kinds of dress, but there were always spies, and spies, and spies. I could not bear it and I came here."

"It has been hinted that some faction of the Monarchists persuaded you to surrender in the belief that it would precipitate an explosion."

"It is false. I have told you my true reason for coming here, and my only reason. It was the poor old mother."

"But you are not credited in the general estimation with having much to do with tender feelings?"

"No; that is more of the injustice that a woman finds when she has the courage of her convictions. But you can tell your Americans, for they are true men, that French women have shown many times that they can be brave and they can love. A tigress is brave, but she loves her cubs."

"It has, however, been stated, and on high official authority, that there is a very good understanding between the Socialists and at least some sections of the Monarchists."

"It is false—as false as all that the Government orators say. They are paid to lie about us, and they earn their money well. Let me tell you this: that the red flag will never accept the white banner nor the vice-stained lilies for its allies. Why, the very reason that the people of this brave Paris have not already swelled our ranks to hundreds of thousands is because they have detected in our demonstrations some Monarchists."

"How did they get there?"

"How can I tell yod that? They were not put there by us, for as soon as our friends found them there we refused to march with them. They were put there by some of our enemies. How can I tell by which ones? But this I know, they were put there to discredit us."

"If you are acquitted of the charge on which you are now held, what will you do next?"

"Then I will leave France and preach the social crusade from abroad. I do not see why Princes should have the monopoly of conspiring against the Government from foreign lands."

"Then you regard your work as a conspiracy against the established order of things?"

"Certainly I do; and that conspiracy is legitimate. It is a conspiracy of the oppressed against the oppressors. Believe me, the definitive triumph of the cause I serve is but a question of a few months—I might almost say of days. The economical crisis which is drawing near will shake the old tricolor world with such irresistible force that it will fall, and over its ruins the red flag will be seen waving!"

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, April 3.—During yesterday's debate in the House of Commons, Parnell urged that further executions in Ireland be suspended until the Court of Criminal Appeal has been established and put in operation. The bill to establish this court reached its second reading in the House of Commons yesterday.

In the Commons today Northcote was greeted with prolonged cheers from the Tory side. This was regarded as a strong demonstration, and was not approved by the Conservatives.

The Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to Mr. Kinnard, who questioned him with regard to certain strictures in the New York newspapers on the manner in which the United States had dealt with the Geneva award, said it was contrary to usage and inconsistent with the dignity of the House to base a discussion on a passage in a foreign newspaper, destitute of an official character and only representing the opinion of its own writers. He said the Alabama question was now only of historical importance, and the Government had no interest in the manner in which the American Government disposed of the money.

Jacob Bright, member for Manchester, offered a motion declaring that, in the interest of the growing commerce of Great Britain in Southwest Africa, no treaty should be made by the Government sanctioning the annexation by any European power of territories on and adjacent to the Congo, or interfering with the commercial freedom hitherto enjoyed in that region by Great Britain.

Mr. Bright subsequently withdrew his motion in favor of an amendment by Edmond Wodehouse, member for Bath, to the effect that no treaty should be made affecting the territory on the Congo that would not afford adequate securities to all agencies working there. Wodehouse's motion was carried, the Government agreeing thereto.

LOWELL'S SPEECH.

LONDON, April 3.—Minister Lowell, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet last night, said he had, from time to time, read sensational statements in the newspapers purporting to give instructions that he had received from the Government, and words he had spoken on diplomatic questions. He would say these prophecies were like those of the Prophet Wiggins. He should, in spite of them, continue to believe that the good relations existing between Great Britain and the United States would be enduring; certainly nothing that he could do would tend to lessen their friendly character.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

LONDON, April 3.—The Queen, although not quite so well as yesterday, will attend the funeral service over John Brown this afternoon. There is no improvement in the condition of her Majesty's health. The Queen's physicians have ordered complete rest for the recovery of the injured knee.

All engagements for April are canceled.

INDIGNANT TORIES.

Lord Rudolph Churchill's letter advocating the claims of Salisbury to the sole leadership of the Tories, created the strongest indignation among the general body of the Tory party. The measures in progress are intended to satisfy Northcote. He is secure of an unwavering support from his followers.

A CORNER IN RICE.

There is unwonted excitement in the rice market. A firm prominent in the trade, which has extensive agencies in Burmah, some time since made considerable sales of rice to arrive, in expectation of getting supplies from native sources and securing a large tonnage for England. The natives hold off their supplies, probably on account of being advised of the state of the oversold English market, and large purchases had to be made in the open market here for the purpose of fulfilling contracts. Rangoon rice has risen 10 per cent within the past week, and, as a consequence, failures are expected in the trade.

Dr. Gully, made notorious in connection with the Bravo case, is dead. Charles Delauney Turner Bravo, barrister, died suddenly and mysteriously at Balham, Surrey, in April, 1876. Suicide was at first suspected, but the verdict of the jury was willful murder by the administration of tartar-emetic. But there was not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any person.

PARNELL NOT COMING TO AMERICA.

The *Standard* says that on account of the threatened division of the Irish party it is probable that Parnell will not go to America.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S INJURED ARM.

BERLIN, April 3.—During the recent visit of the Duke of Connaught to this city he consulted the celebrated surgeon, Langenbeck, in regard to the injury to his arm. The physician assured him that the injury was in no respect dangerous, and he will recover completely.

SUSPECTS.

A STEAMSHIP EMPLOYE ARRESTED.

CORK, April 3.—Morgan, an employé of the Cork Steamship Company, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having used his position to facilitate the carrying of arms and explosives between England and this port. He was arraigned this morning for examination, and remanded for eight days.

CORK, April 3.—The police attach much importance to the fact that O'Herlihy, arrested on a charge of conspiracy to murder, received an order for £20 from America. It was stopped at the bank, however, owing, it is thought, to the action of the Government.

O'DYNAMITE'S AGENT.

LONDON, April 3.—Featherstone, claiming to be a newspaper correspondent, was arrested in Cork a few days ago, on information obtained from London dynamite prisoners. In his possession letters and orders were found from O'Donovan-Rossa, giving directions in regard to the best method of using explosives in the destruction of public buildings, which prove that he was acting under the advice of Irish terrorists in the United States.

GERMANY.

ARRESTED FOR DENOUNCING BISMARCK.

BERLIN, April 3.—Telegrams were received by various members of the Reichstag today from Kiel announcing that Herr Vollman, a Socialist member of that body, was arrested there this morning. Vollman was returning from the Socialist Congress, at Copenhagen, wherein resolutions strongly denunciatory of Bismarck were passed.

THANKS FOR RELIEF.

The Reichstag reassembled today. The President stated that during the recess of the Chamber a large number of donations for the relief of the flood sufferers along the Rhine had been received, most them coming from America. The House adopted a resolution expressing in the name of the nation its most heartfelt thanks to those who had so generously responded to the appeals for assistance.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

The Emperor took an hour's drive today, the first since his recent illness. The drive benefited him greatly.

THE RED CROSS.

The projected universal conference in Vienna of persons interested in the Red Cross Society of Geneva, which was to have taken place during the coming winter, has been abandoned. The German Government, therefore, will enter into negotiations with the various countries in Europe with the view of furthering the objects of the society, and try to persuade them to accept proposals to extend the limits and modify the rules of the organization so that its benefits may be offered to the navies of all nations.

A FELLOW FEELING.

A military attaché of the Russian Embassy has gone to St. Petersburg. It is believed he is the bearer of an important message of friendship from the Emperor to the Czar.

THE VATICAN.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRUSSIA.

LONDON, April 3.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "Although Prussia, in answer to Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, refused to concede the demands of the Cardinal relative to education and the appointment of priests, there are still hopes of a compromise. An answer of Jacobini, which is expected today, will go far toward deciding whether the negotiations are to fail entirely. The *National Zeitung* confirms the statement that Prussia, in a note, asked that the Vatican make concessions in regard to giving notice of appointments of clergy before Prussia entered upon the task of modifying the May laws."

AFRICA.

THE KING OF ASHANTEE ABDICATES.

LONDON, April 3.—Late reports from Coomassie, Upper Guinea, say that the King of Ashantee has relinquished his throne, and the entire coast of Western Africa is in a state of confusion. No details.

DESIGNS ON WESTERN AFRICA.

MADRID, April 3.—Official announcement is made that two companies of Spanish troops have started to occupy Santa Cruz de la Pequana, a bay on the west coast of Africa.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE EMPEROR IN POOR HEALTH.

LONDON, April 3.—A Bohemian newspaper states that Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, will spend the summer at Carlsbad for the purpose of trying its healing waters. A special from Vienna says he has for months suffered from an internal malady.

A BOND CALL.

PESTH, April 3.—It is officially announced that the Government of Hungary has called in for redemption 12,000,000 florins of 6 per cent rentes.

DIPLOMATIC.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

ROME, April 3.—A denial comes from official Government sources of the statement that a defensive triple alliance had been entered into with Italy, Germany, and Austria on the one side against France on the other. It is nevertheless very certain that an agreement is in existence, the terms of which are about the same as already outlined, but it has not as yet been put into any formal or documentary shape.

LONDON, April 3.—Germany and Spain have come to a final agreement in regard to the conclusion of the treaty of commerce. Each has made concessions.

THE ORIENT.

A RELIGIOUS WAR.

LONDON, April 3.—Advices from Colombo, the Capital of Ceylon, report a vicious roit as having occurred lately between the Buddhists and Papists. The Catholics seriously objected to a religious procession of the Buddhists in which was carried a crucifix surmounted by a monkey. This latter combination, which the Papists held to be an insult to the Catholic religion, brought about a violent contest in the streets, which was only stopped by the vigorous efforts of the troops, who dispersed the rioters and restored peace without bloodshed. A number of the participants, however, were roughly handled.

OTHER LANDS.

SOCIALISTS IN CONFERENCE.

COPENHAGEN, April 3.—The German Socialists have just concluded a three days' secret congress. Sixty members were present, including Babel, Liebknecht, and Hasenclever, all members of the Reichstag, together with delegates from Paris and London. They decided strongly to oppose at the elections in 1884 Bismarcks, policy chiefly in regard to social program and to force a fight against capital. The German police believed the congress was being held in Switzerland.

CATANIA, April 3.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Riposto. The oscillations continue. Two slight shocks were felt in this locality.

[Catania is a celebrated seaport town of Sicily, on its east coast, at the foot of Etna, and the earthquakes are but the concluding manifestations of the mountain's anger. This district has often been overwhelmed by liquid fire and shaken with tremblings of the earth, only to revive more beautiful than ever.]

THE INDIANS.

Their Plans Detailed by a Prisoner—Walter Jones, of Dallas, Tex., Surprised and Murdered by Apaches.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 3.—A dispatch from Globe, Ari., says the *Silver Belt* newspaper received the following from San Carlos; The Indian captured here this forenoon is Bartolish, of Eskiolsh's band. He says: "I left Chiricuhua three days ago. There are three bands in Arizona, Chatos, with twenty-five men, and Geronimos with eighty men. Juh was left in the Batten Mountains, in Mexico, with three men and five women. Loco is in a stronghold four days' march southeast from Casa Grande, with fourteen remnants of the victorious band and all the women of the bands now out. Natchel Cochise's son is with Chato. The two bands were left in camp in Mexico twenty-two days ago. One came to Whenstone Mountain, near Tombstone, and the other came up into Arizona further east. I left the band near Pueblo. They intended to go north to Mogoton Mountain circle tonight, then go south to the place where Col. Garcia had a fight last year. These Indians are all from the San Carlos reservation except fourteen of Victorio's old band. They left the reservation a year ago, and these are all the Indians in Mexico on the warpath controlled by Geronimos. Loco lives apart from them. A majority want to return to the reservation, and Loco is anxious to surrender, but others will not let him. The Indian captured is ironed and in the guard-house.

DAVIS, Lieutenant commanding.

DALLAS, Tex., April 3.—Mr. Lawrence Jones of this city received intelligence today that his brother Walter Jones, also of Dallas, was murdered a few days ago near Lordsburg, N. M., by Apaché Indians. Jones and a party of friends had mining interests in the Glia River region, and went there recently prospecting. The Apachés surprised them while they were unarmed and making examinations of mineral lands, cutting them off from the house in which they had left their weapons. Two of Jones' companions were killed with him; the balance escaped to the mountains and ultimately reached Lordsburg, from which point information of the slaughter was sent to Dallas.

LATE RAILROAD NEWS.

S. R. Stimson Resigns the General Superintendency of the Manitoba Line—His New Field of Labor.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 3.—[Special.]—The resignation of S. R. Stimson, General Superintendent of the Manitoba Line, was accepted today and the following order issued from the General Manager's office:

Mr. Stimson having tendered his resignation as General Superintendent, to take effect April 1, 1883, that office will be abolished and the duties pertaining thereto assumed by the General Manager. All reports and correspondence heretofore made to the General Superintendent will, until further notice, be addressed to Mr. C. Ives, General Manager's assistant, at St. Paul, and any orders or instructions given by him will be respected accordingly.

This action by the retiring Superintendent has been expected since he was tendered the Superintendency of the Northwestern Car Works, located at Stillwater. It was understood that his resignation for the purpose of accepting that position was offered about the time his appointment was decided upon, but held in abeyance for the purpose of enabling him to complete some unfinished business connected with the office he has retired from. This having been accomplished, he ceased his connection with the Manitoba Road. Mr. Stimson is in New York at present, but will return West within the ensuing two weeks and enter upon his duties.

AN EXCITING EPISODE.

Paddy Ryan's State street resort was the scene of an exciting episode yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, in which the proprietor played a prominent part and had a close call for his life. Thomas Curley, ex-thief, friend of Ald. "Jim" Appleton, and at present the keeper of a saloon, and John Morris, who runs a concert-saloon dive on State street, got into a dispute, and finally made a bet for $100, the $200 to be placed in Ryan's hands. Curley "put up," but when it came Morris' turn he hesitated, and Ryan, taking this as a reflection on his honesty, threw the stub of a cigar at him, and made some remark to Morris. Morris at once pulled a revolver, cocked it, jumped around behind the bar, and, pushing the muzzle against the ex-champion's stomach, was about to pull the trigger, when he was seized, overpowered, disarmed, and let go. There were no arrests.

Gone Forever.

Corns, bunions, warts go, never to return. Use Dr. Wing's Remedy, at druggists, 92 Lake street.

NEW YORK.

Marriage of the Daughter of Ex-Secretary Evarts and Dr. Scudder.

Scholars and Divines Meet to Celebrate the Anniversary of the Birth of Irving.

The Affections of a Prussian Valet Blighted—He Sues for $10,000 Damages.

The Aged Peter Cooper Dangerously Ill—Ex-President Diaz Visits Gen. Hancock—The National Riflemen.

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRIAGE OF EX-SECRETARY EVARTS' DAUGHTER AND DR. SCUDDER.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—Miss Louisa Wardner Evarts, the youngest daughter of the Hon. William M. Evarts, was married at noon today to Dr. Charles Davies Scudder, a son of Henry J. Scudder, the well-known lawyer. The ceremony took place in Calvary Church at Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, and was performed by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, the rector of the church. The bride approached the altar leaning on the arm of her father, who subsequently gave her away. She wore a train dress of plain white satin, trimmed around the hem of the train with old point lace. The waist, which was of the same material, was made with long sleeves and a V-shaped corsage, filled in with a plaited vest that extended to the throat. Her veil was of white tulle, secured by a cluster of orange blossoms, and it fell over the face as well as the back of her head. Her bouquet was of marguerites. The bridesmaids were Miss Jennie Matthews, of Washington, and daughter of Justice Stanley Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court, and Miss Cornelia Crosby, of this city. They wore train dresses of white corded silk and tulle veils secured by tufts of white ostrich feathers. Their bouquets were of pink rosebuds. The groom's best man was his brother, Mr. Edward Scudder. The ushers were Mr. William E. Curtis, Dr. T. M. Cheeseman Jr., Dr. V. Y. Bowditch of Boston, Messrs. Sherman Evarts and Prescott Evarts, brothers of the bride, and Mr. C. E. Lee of Boston. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's father, No. 231 Second avenue, for which about 100 invitations were issued.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

CELEBRATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Washington Irving was celebrated tonight in the old Second Reformed Church at Tarrytown. Among those present were President Merrill, Edward Gates, of Rutgers College; Judges Larremore, Van Vorst, and Arnoux; Prof. T. S. Doolittle, J. M. Hallock, of the *Christian at Work*; Dr. Withrow, of Boston; Prof. J. M. Ludlow and wife, Prof. Newman Fox, Marshall H. Bright, and Gen. James F. Hall. Chief-Justice Noah Davis, who presided, spoke briefly, referring to Washington Irving as the first American author who had reached an acknowledged position among the world's writers. Judge Davis introduced Mr. James Wood, President of the Westchester County Historical Society, who delivered a short address of welcome. The Rev. Washington Choate then read a poem by S. H. Thayer, a resident of Yonkers, and and letters of regret from many prominent clergymen and others. The Rev. J. Selden Spencer, who preached in Tarrytown when Irving was alive, then spoke of Irving as he remembered him. Among other things he said: "It was his (Irving's) duty, as Warden, to pass the plate for collections, and on coming out of church one Sunday he said to me: 'I have passed that plate up and down that aisle so often that I feel like a highwayman. I feel as if I could stop a man in the road and say, "Your money or your life."'" Judge Davis then introduced Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), who was received with much applause. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner also spoke, and was warmly greeted as he arose to address the audience.

Irving was born in William street, this city, and spent the last year of his life at Sunnyside, near Tarrytown, where he died Nov. 28, 1859. His house at that place, celebrated in story, still retains the same appearance as it did twenty-four years ago. One wall of the house was built in 1656, being part of the well-known Wolfert's Roost. In the library are a writing-table, arm-chair, books, and pictures remaining as they have been for nearly a quarter of a century.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A PRUSSIAN VALET SUES A YOUNG LADY FOR $10,000.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—The investigation before Referee John Crook in his office at No. 229 Broadway this afternoon in the case of Bernhard Barenich, the Prussian valet, who sues to recover $10,000 from Miss Rebecca McLean for damages done to his tender sensibilities, and likewise to his entire system, by her refusal to marry him after they had been engaged several months, and he had thus obtained a foretaste of the joys of wedded life, disclosed a state of affairs which almost disproved the statement of the late William Shakspeare that men do not die for love. The heartbroken complainant was cross-examined by Miss McLean's counsel, Mr. B. Doran Killain, as to the physical effects of the perfidy of the women to whom he had been engaged, and the fact was revealed that the gilted Prussian had taken to his bed upon the receipt of the sad intelligence and watered his couch with his tears, but whether for the loss of the woman herself or of her dowry of 50,000 American dollars he was too much affected to explain. Indeed, Mr. Barenich, although upon ordinary occasions fully able to understand the English language, was so overcome by his feelings when particularly searching questions were propounded by Mr. Killain as to be at a loss to comprehend the queries or express his desires without the assistance of an interpreter. In mingled German and English he told the story of his griet. Her refusal to marry him had made him so ill, he alleged, that he was obliged to have a doctor, and was "all proken up" for a month, and dragged out a weary existence from which the sunshine of love was forever blotted out. He confessed to have recovered somewhat, however, and at present he "somedimes felt goot and more dimes felt bat" about the matter. Mr. Barenich testified that he had made researches into the financial standing of his affianced's family. He had heard of a will in which Miss McLean's name appeared under favorable auspices, and had learned that the family had an agreeable mortgage upon the McKenzie estate, where he lived with his master all through that bright summer in which he first made the acquaintance of Miss McLean. Mr. Barenich testified that after the rupture of their engagement Miss McLean, through Mr. Scofield, paid him $50, which he had lent to her brother "Gus," at her request. The money was paid in the office of Mr. Scofield, and the witness was able after an immense effort to recollect that he had there placed an estimate upon the laceration of his feelings, which he considered to have suffered damage to the extent of $1,000—this sum including the money he had lavished upon Miss McLean during their courtship, the loss of time while he was "closed for repairs" consequent upon the rupture of their engagement, and the money value of the damage to his sensibilities. Since then it apperred that his mental anguish had been so intense and severe as to swell the damages to $10,000, which sum also included an amount of money he might have made by an investment in Sutro Tunnel if he hadn't been too sick to speculate.

PETER COOPER.

THE AGED PHILANTHROPIST DANGEROUSLY ILL WITH PNEUMONIA.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—Peter Cooper is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia, which his physicians fear may result fatally. The first symptoms appeared on Sunday. Dr. J. J. Hull, the family physician, and Dr. R. P. Lincoln, who is a specialist in lung diseases, were summoned to the house. They found that the trouble was a light attack of pneumonia, but did not apprehend any danger. On Monday, however, the fever which accompanies pneumonia had increased, and the case became more serious. In the evening Mr. Cooper had become so much worse that a telegram was sent to ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, who was in Albany, asking him to return at once. Throughout Monday night Dr. Hull remained with Mr. Cooper, whose condition did not improve. This evening the fever was much worse. The physicians were with Mr. Cooper constantly, and Dr. Hull again remained with him last night. Ex-Mayor Cooper, who arrived from Albany this morning, also passed tonight at his father's house. Dr. Hull said this evening that it was very doubtful if Mr. Cooper would recover. "He is 92 years old," Dr. Hull said, "and is not strong enough to withstand this attack, which is very serious. The symptoms of pneumonia that appeared on Sunday did not at the time cause me any particular alarm, for he had not much fever and seemed bright. On Monday, however, he grew worse, and both Dr. Lincoln and I felt that his case was serious." Dr. Lincoln visited Mr. Cooper at 10 o'clock tonight. "His condition is very critical," the physician said after the visit. "His age and the nature of his disease make his recovery almost impossible."

THE TOLEDO BANK.

NEW YORK BANKING-HOUSES RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS FAILURE.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—The failure of the banking-house of C. H. Coy & Co., of Toledo, caused a great amount of excitement in banking circles in this city, especially when the failure was ascribed to the declination of a New York bank to honor drafts as agreed. Mr. Thompson, President of the Chase National Bank, which was the New York correspondent of the banking-house of Coy & Co., said this morning that he did not think it judicious "for a banking-house to have a railroad telescoped with it," and he therefore gave orders for the accounts of Coy & Co. to be kept within the proper banking bounds; consequently the balance of the books of the Chase National Bank are on the right side. This bank would have nothing to do with the Toledo & Indianapolis Railway bonds. Some of the bonds were deposited in the Park Bank of this city, and Coy & Co. were to draw against them. Officers of that bank stated that Coy & Co. endeavored to draw more than was considered judicious, and the bank here informed them that this could not be done, and the drafts were not honored. How far this has led to the failure the officers of the bank declined to say, or what amount of the bonds was held by them. But it was believed that the Park Bank did not hold all the bonds of the railroad. The bonds of the Toledo & Indianapolis Railway Company do not appear to be quoted in the market here.

ITEMS.

SALMI MORSE AND HIS PASSION PLAY.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Long before 8 tonight the "temple" in which Salmi Morse had advertised he would produce the "Passion Play," charging an entrance fee, was thronged. A few minutes before 8 Capt. Williams and Inspector Thorne, of the police, made their way to the back of the stage and served upon Morse an injunction, sued out by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, restraining the production of the play. Morse sent for his counsel, and on his arrival, went before the curtain and informed the audience of what had occurred. The announcement was received with hisses. Morse stated that the society had had plenty of time to serve an injunction, but had meanly waited till the last moment before serving it. The money will be returned in the morning. Counsel also made a speech denouncing the proceeding as an outrage, and trampling on civil and religious liberty. The receipts were to have been given in aid of the Home for Poor Children. The affidavit on which the injunction was granted was made by John J. Fitzgerald, and sets forth that the performance is a disgrace to religion and was to be given in an unlicensed place. Hearing before Judge Donohue April 11.

A BAD SHOWING.

A schedule in the matter of the assignment for the benefit of the creditors of James A. Harty & Son, importers and jobbers in drugs, was filed today. Liabilities, $98,391; assets, $60,690.

SUIT WITHDRAWN.

The suit begun by Joseph P. Haverstick and George C. Kobbe against Dr. R. W. Amidon to recover money taken by the latter at the request of Mrs. Uhler after the shooting of W. H. Haverstick has been discontinued, the parties contesting having settled their difficulties.

A CUTTING AFFRAY.

Probability that One of the Participants Will Die of His Wounds.

A dispute between two colored men at the corner of State street and Eldredge court at half-past 7 o'clock last evening wound up in a serious affray, one of the men, a barber named George W. Young, being so badly stabbed that it is said he cannot survive his wounds. Young had just come out of George Wells' saloon, on the corner mentioned, and remarked to a companion: "I'm the best man in the United States to my race." Mason Pointer, a negro laborer who happened to be near, understood him to say that he was the best man among his race, and made some contemptuous remark which was taken up by Young. Pointer says that Young's friends began crowding him and he pushed them way several times, finally seizing and "butting" Young in the face. Young, he says, then drew a razor and tried to cut him, whereupon he pulled out a pocketknife and cut back. He stabbed Young in the abdomen about three or four inches to the left of and above the navel, making an ugly wound two inches in length and three or four inches deep. Pointer also slashed him across the backs of his hands and otherwise cut him. Young ran across the street to his shop in the basement of No. 470 State street, and Dr. W. H. Curtis was called and attended him. He has grave doubts that the wounded man will recover. The case was reported at the armory at 10 o'clock, and officers Ender and French were sent out to investigate. They got a description of the man, and succeeded in arresting Pointer in front of Ben. Weil's saloon, No. 394 South Clark street. He had a bloody knife in his possession at the time of his arrest and tried to throw it away, but the act was quickly detected and this important bit of evidence saved. Young's story agrees with Pointer's except he denies having used a razor. Detective Ender secured a Notary Public last night and will get Young's ante-mortem statement.

SMALL-POX.

Great Alarm in Nashville at the Rapid Increase of the Disease—Nearly 400 Deaths at Chattanooga the Last Year from This One Cause.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 3.—[Special.]—The number of small-pox cases is increasing and creating a great deal of alarm among the inhabitants of the city and county. Since the 13th of March forty-eight cases have been reported by the City Health Officer, eighteen being in the eastern part of town. Since the 1st of February eighty-two cases have been reported outside of the city. Of these there were in the Ninth District, four cases; Tenth District, twenty-one cases; Thirteenth District, forty-nine cases; Twentieth District, five cases; Twenty-fourth District, three cases. Of these thirty were white, fifty-two colored. Of this number twenty-seven went to the hospital and fifty-five remained at home, eleven died, and forty-four recovered. There were received at the County Hospital since Jan. 1, 155 cases, of which number thirty-seven died, seventy-nine were discharged, and thirty-nine are still in the hospital. The spread of the disease is due to abandonment of the quarantine, since which time persons living in houses containing people afflicted with the malady have freely mingled with the general public. From the 7th of January, 1882, to April 1, 1883, Chattanooga had 685 cases, 335 of which proved fatal. The disease has also had many victims in other towns in Tennessee.

The Nashville Board of Health met this evening and decided to quarantine.

A COLORED LAWYER IN VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 3.—B. C. O. Benjamin, a colored lawyer, applied for and obtained a license to practice law at the Albemarle County bar. He is the first colored man who ever applied for a license.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Homeopathic Treatment is as Applicable to the diseases of all domestic animals as to those of mankind. The largest assortment of veterinary medicine cases and books will be found at Boericke & Tafel's pharmacy, 234 Wabash avenue.

Blair's Pills.

Great English remedy for gout, rheumatism, and kidney complaints. Sure, prompt, and effective. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. Of druggists.

Hedding's Hecla Salve is unequaled for chilblains, chapped hands, frost bites, etc. Try it.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Grand Display This Week OF SPRING FASHIONS!

IN LADIES' IMPORTED Silk Suits, Mantles, Wraps, &c.

Dinner and Evening Costumes, Carriage and Street Costumes, Traveling Suits and Wraps,

SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE FOR SPRING WEAR.

Ladies' Cloth Suits! Serge Suits! Cashmere Suits!

In all the desirable shades, in price from $15 to $35.

Ladies' Colored Silk Suits,

In choice selected shades, in price from $25, $28, to $125.

Ladies' Black Silk Suits,

Made of brilliant and reliable Black Silk, at $35, $40, $45, $50, to $175.

Ladies' Silk and Cashmere Suits,

In new combination of shades, very desirable, at $35 to $50.

Also complete lines of

Ladies' White India Linen Suits, Ladies' White Nun's Veiling Suits, Ladies' Black Grenadine Suits, Ladies' Check Silk Suits, Ladies' Mourning Suits.

High Novelties in

Ladies' Imported Silk Wraps, Ladies' Imported Cloth Wraps,

At very reasonable prices.

OPENING TODAY! AT HAGEDON'S,

42 & 44 Madison-st.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF Millinery Novelties, STYLISH Round Hats and Bonnets.

Carpets! Curtains!

NOVEL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS

In Great Variety of Colorings and Sizes.

JUDSON & CO.

N. W. cor. State and Washington-sts.

P. F. RYAN & Co.,

Madison & Peoria-sts.

THIS WEEK ONLY 25 pcs. of our WEAR-GUARANTEED Black Gros Grain Dress Silk at 79c; never sold less than $1.19.

THIS WEEK ONLY 15 pcs. "Bellon's" Wear Resisting Black Gros Grain Dress Silk at the popular low price of $1.29; regular price $1.69. This world-renowned Silk will not crack nor grow greasy in wear.

THIS WEEK ONLY 13 pcs. "Bellon's" Wear-Resisting Black Gros Grain Dress Silk, $2.50 number, for $1.79. This grade is unequaled in the world for purity of dye and durability.

THIS WEEK ONLY 100 pcs. Rich Colored Gros Grain Silk, including all the new shades, at 89c; usual price, $1.20.

THIS WEEK ONLY One Mixed Lot of 50 doz. regular made fine Spring Hosiery, for Ladies, Misses, Gents, and Children, at the attractive low price of 25c; importation cost, from $4.50 to $6.00 per dozen.

N. B.—Ladies living out of the city who order samples by return mail will receive the benefit of these prices.

P. F. RYAN & Co.

CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER The Most Perfect Made.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

*There is none stronger. *None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia.*

Has been used for years in a million homes. Its great strength makes it the cheapest. Its perfect purity the healthiest. In the family loaf most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.

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Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres. Spring term opens April 4.

POLITICAL.

Township and Municipal Elections in Illinois Yesterday.

Outside Issues in Many Cases Deprive the Contests of Party Interest.

The Citizens' Union Ticket in Springfield Vanquishes the Democratic Bummers.

Cincinnati's Rowdy Mayor Sees Chicago's Boss and Goes Him One Better.

High License Beats Prohibition in Kansas—Politics in Georgia and Rhode Island.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The Citizens' ticket was elected by a large majority. McCreery for Mayor carried five of the seven wards and has 600 majority, and the Clerk, Attorney, and Treasurer on the ticket have from 200 to 400 majority. Five of the seven Aldermen on the Citizens' ticket, all Republicans, are also elected. Of the city officers-elect the Clerk and Attorney are Republicans and the others Democrats, nominated in opposition to the regular Democratic party nominees. The contest was against misrule by the party in power and in favor of better regulation and control of the criminal classes and a high saloon license. It is considered a decisive triumph for the better elements of the community.

PANA.

PANA, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The township election passed off quietly today. With insufficient interest, not more than two-thirds of the voters exercised the franchise, though the day was sunshiny and pleasant, the first two weeks favorable for a full vote. The chief interest was in the election of Supervisor, an important position of trust here just now, since he has the chief control of the finances of the town. The incumbent could probably defraud or betray the township in the matter of $100,000 worth of railroad bonds due 1883, with interest, at 8 per cent, which has not been paid since 1876, as litigation was then begun to repudiate the bonds on account, it is said, of their having been illegally issued. The prominent lawyers agreed to free the township from their heavy obligation for a bonus of $100,000 provided they failed. They proceeded in the State courts, but were defeated in the United States Supreme Court at Washington recently in a suit brought by non-residents upon the coupons of the first $30,000 of the bonds. Another suit is now pending in the United States District Court at Springfield, Ill., brought also by non-resident bondholders upon the coupons of part of the remaining $70,000 of bonds. Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer and Judge W. J. Henry, formerly of Shelbyville, Ill., now of Kansas City, and one of the original three lawyers above mentioned, are retained as counselors for the township.

The indications are that the entire Democratic ticket is elected, whereas on a full vote the town is counted Republican.

The license question will come up at the city election April 17, and it is thought the present regime will be continued, which is a high license of $600.

AURORA.

AURORA, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The town meeting this afternoon was the most intense ever held and, involved great interests—namely: the disbursement of $105,000 that has been in the Town Treasury several years in the form of bonds, as the result of the sale of Chicago & Iowa Railroad stock. Many interests were involved in the settlement of the problem, which for several town meetings has been the great bone of contention. The final action gave $50,000 for a new bridge at New York, $28,000 for a new one at North avenue, and the balance for the improvement of Fox street. This move will work a deep change in the business portion of the city. Great interest is felt for the Supervisor, Clerk, and School Trustee. T. O'Donnell, J. J. McLallen, and A. K. Perry were elected respectively by large majorities. As Assistant Supervisors, W. W. Bishop, L. Hord, J. F. Thorworth, H. Miller, and T. N. Holden were elected. A very stubborn contest for Collector, Assessor, and Highway Commissioner resulted in the election of Simon Cavanagh, B. B. Douglass, and J. D. Race respectively.

GALENA.

GALENA, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—But little interest has been taken in the township elections in this county today, except as regards the question of shutting up stock, which has been carried in several of the towns. In East Galena all the Democratic candidates for town offices were elected. Democrats were also elected in West Galena, the Republicans having failed to nominate a ticket.

The liquor question did not enter into the contest, although Democrats as a general rule were selected as candidates for Supervisor throughout the county who were opposed to anti-license and prohibition. Present advices indicate that the board will be Democratic.

DWIGHT.

DWIGHT, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—Our township election passed off very quietly. In point of fact there was but one ticket in the field. Such a state of things has never occurred before in the history of the town. Richard Price Morgan was elected Supervisor. The village election takes place in two weeks, and promises to be as quiet as the present election has been.

This corporation has now for two years been under a strict prohibition government. The administration has been a success in every way. A better town or more orderly does not exist in the State, hence there is no desire to make a change.

HENNEPIN.

HENNEPIN, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The election of today was a hotly contested one between the Prohibition faction and the joint Democratic and Republican candidates. Scratching seemed to prevail, especially on the joint ticket. The Prohibitionists are preparing for the final struggle, which takes place in two weeks, to decide the question of license. Then four Trustees and one police magistrate will be elected. The result of today's election gives us Anton Reavy, Supervisor; John Lowle, Town Clerk; John Carman, Assessor; George Read, Collector; and Joseph Etscheid, Commissioner of Highways.

WAUKEGAN.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—In Waukegan Township the election was pretty nearly a strictly partisan one, and was hotly contested, the Republican ticket being elected by majorities ranging from 30 to 100. The closest vote was on Collector and Assessor, Steinkamp, Republican, receiving 87 majority over Connolly, Democrat, for Collector, and Rudd, Republican, 30 majority over Baxley, Democrat, for Assessor. Partial returns from the country towns indicate a majority against license. In the County Board of Supervisors three of the four Waukegan Supervisors are no license men.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—Returns from Nashville Township show the election of Wheelis, Democrat, for Supervisor; Burmenter, Prohibition, Clerk; Boucher, Republican, Assessor; Sawyer, Prohibition, Collector. The tickets in the field were straight Republican and People's, the latter composed of Democrats, Republicans, and Prohibitionists. Boucher, Assessor, was the only one on the Republican ticket elected.

The city election will be on the 17th, and the temperance people are encouraged by today's results. The license ticket will make a strong fight and will probably win.

OREGON.

OREGON, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The town elections in Ogle County were very tame. Oregon officers elected are: Supervisor, John V. Gate; Clerk, T. A. Jewett; Assessor, Benjamin Chauney; Collector Henry Phelps.

Mount Morris—Supervisor, M. Getzendaner; Clerk, William H. Miller; Assessor, Chat Smith; Collector, Benjamin Rhine.

Polo—Supervisor, W. W. Pierce; Assessor, M. S. McCoy; Clerk, S. A. Beard; Collector, Louis Shuber.

GILMAN.

GILMAN, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—Two good tickets were in the field at the town election today, and some good solid work and a large amount of scratching was done on both sides. This is a Republican town, but the "stay-at-homes" gave the Democrats a partial success. The following officers were elected by majorities ranging from 23 to 142: A. W. Berry, Democrat, Supervisor; C. Meyer, Democrat, Collector; A. E. Merritt, Republican, Assessor; L. Eppelsheimer, Republican, Clerk; R. H. Miller, Democrat, Highway Commissioner; J. Lackey, Democrat, Constable.

ELGIN.

ELGIN, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The town election occurred here today. There was no principle involved, the vote being merely an expression of preference as to men. For Supervisor J. A. Carlisle was elected without opposition. The following were chosen Assistant Supervisors: William Grote, E. R. Boiles, and E. M. Starr. The other successful ones were: Chris Roy, Collector; L. H. Yarwood and A. S. Barry, Library Directors; F. L. McClinne, School Trustee; H. N. Patchen, Commissioner of Highways.

GREENFIELD.

CARROLLTON, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The City of Greenfield, in this (Greene) county, had its annual election today for city officers. William M. Ward, the regular anti-license candidate, was elected Mayor by 24 majority over George W. Conrad, license candidate. J. B. Broadmarkle, Henry Cress, W. H. Wyldes, and John Ewald were elected Aldermen for the ensuing year. All of them are anti-license.

CARLINVILLE.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The election today passed off quietly. The Democrats reëlected the present Mayor, Peter Heintz, by 100 majority, and the Republicans elected A. McKim Dubois Treasurer by 40 majority. The balance of the city ticket was elected. The license question was not involved in the election. The township ticket was about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats.

MACON.

MACON, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—A light vote was polled. The Republicans elected the whole ticket except the Collector, who was a Republican, although on the opposition ticket. The Prohibitionists nominated a Democrat for Supervisor and got a majority of the Democrat vote, who had no ticket. The defeat of the Prohibitionists will have a bad effect on the city election, which occurs two weeks from today.

MONTICELLO.

MONTICELLO, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The township election passed off quietly here today. Both parties united on one ticket. The Republicans elected the Supervisor, Clerk, and Collector, and the Democrats the Assessor. The proposition to appropriate $6,000 to build a monument in commemoration of Piatt County's fallen soldiers in the late war, was defeated by a large majority.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The city ticket was badly scattched, and it will be late before the result will be definitly known. Parnely, Republican, Supervisor-at-Large, is elected by about 50 majority. It is generally conceded that the Democrats have elected the rest of the ticket by about the usual Democratic majority—300 to 500. The question of license did not come up this election at all.

MARENGO.

MARENGO, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The election was quiet, the only issue being about licensing billiard halls. Bets of $100 to $10 were laid in favor of the billiardists, who won with the following board: President, B. S. Parker; Trustees, Dr. F. L. Nutt, J. Teeple, L. Woodard, D. E. Bek; Treasurer, E. Vandevere; Clerk, T. J. Belden; Constable, Almon Vail, strictly temperance.

DIXON.

DIXON, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—Throughout this county the election today was purely local, there being nothing involved but merely township preferences as to who should be their officers. On the question of license Dr. Felker, Democrat, and Bethea, Republican, both supporters of the Harper bill at Springfield, represent four-fifths of the people of this county on that question.

MARINE.

MARINE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The election at this place for the selection of two members to the Town Board and the usual township officers passed off quietly, political preference being entirely ignored on account of the exciting interest taken in the high and low license issue, the factions being about equal. A thorough canvass was made, resulting with a majority of six in favor of low license, giving them a majority of one on the board.

STERLING.

STERLING, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The township election passed off very quietly here, Mr. A. Sanborn being elected Supervisor without opposition. He was also elected Mayor of the city as the candidate of the licente party, but the Council stand seven against license to five in favor, so there will be no license this year. The saloons have all been closed.

ROCHELLE.

ROCHELLE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The election passed off quietly in this township (Flagg). A light vote was polled. No party or temperance issue. The proposition for an appropriation of $2,000 to build a town-hall carried almost unanimously. The municipal election occurs April 17.

CLINTON.

CLINTON, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The vote in De Witt County today at the township election was not large, but there was a good deal of enthusiasm among the petty politicians. The Republicans elected a goodly portion of the township officers. The project for a new court-house was favorably received in most of the townships.

MOLINE.

MOLINE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The municipal election of Moline held today resulted in an unprecedented amount of scratching. S. W. Wheelock, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was defeated by 350 votes by E. B. Knox, Independent. The Independents elected Collector, Supervisors, Clerk, and probably two Aldermen.

LITCHFIELD.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The election today was quiet but hotly contested, the issues being only local and the majorities small. High license was defeated. Elected: R. F. Bennett Mayor, W. B. Schooen and W. M. Barefoot Aldermen, with a tie in one ward.

ROCK ISLAND.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The city election of Rock Island called out a large vote today. The Democrats elected J. Z. Mack Mayor, over Henry Darse, Republican, by 250 majority. The Democrats elected four out of six Aldermen. The Republicans elect the City Clerk.

TAYLORVILLE.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The result of the election held here today was very much of a surprise to every one. This township is generally Democratic, but today the Republicans elected four out of the five candidates, by majorities ranging from 30 to 54.

SALEM.

SALEM, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The election in this city passed off quietly yesterday, license or no license being the issue. Both parties worked hard and a large vote was polled. The anti-saloon and anti-license ticket was elected by good majorities.

JACKSONVILLE.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The city election which occurred yesterday was carried by the Republicans, they electing the Mayor, E. S. Greenleaf, six Aldermen, the Clerk, and one member of the Board of Education.

TURNER JUNCTION.

TURNER JUNCTION, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—Our election passed off quietly. C. W. Gary was elected Supervisor by a majority of 30. The vote on County Poor Farm stood 278 for and 95 against the establishment of such an institution.

SANDWICH.

SANDWICH, April 3.—[Special.]—The vote of this township today was: County Judge, W. W. Sedgwick, Republican, 599; L. Lowell, Independent, 56; Supervisor, John N. Culver, 485; William Patten, 181.

GALESBURG.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The result of the municipal election is the success of the license party. John C. Stewart is elected Mayor by 200 majority.

MAROA.

DECATUR, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—At Maroa yesterday the village election resulted in the victory of the "no-license" ticket.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI'S ROWDY MAYOR—HE ATTEMPTS TO MURDER JAILER BRADY.

CINCINNATI, O., April 3.—[Special.]—The election returns were so slow in coming in last night that the politicians were very late in getting to bed. At the Duckworth Club, the Democratic headquarters, the rooms were still well filled at daylight this morning. Mayor Means joined the company at 1 o'clock and remained until 7. It is claimed that he was somewhat under the influence of liquor when he arrived. At any rate reports agree that he drank after his arrival and treated the house a number of times. About 2 o'clock he took a chair in the sitting-room, next to the bar, and, leaning against the wall, dropped into a sound sleep. In this condition he remained until a few minutes before 7 o'clock. Soon after he awoke trouble arose, and it is charged that his Honor attempted to murder Jailer Brady. The Mayor has not been accessible since the occurrence.

BRADY'S STATEMENT.

The statement of Brady is given, which is borne out by witnesses of the affair. To a reporter Brady said: "I was sitting at a table in the sitting-room talking to Col. Ben Robinson. Means was sitting over against the wall asleep. I ordered the drinks, and then Col. Robinson ordered them. I drank lemonade each time, and was as sober as I am at this moment. After drinking again the Mayor, who had in the meantime awakened, stepped up to the bar and called the house up to drink with him. Tom Shay then came down. I said that I was going up-stairs to count Shay's vote, and see if I could find some hope for him. I had been up-stairs but a few minutes when the barkeeper came in the room and told me that Col. Robinson wanted to see me down-stairs. I handed my lead-pencil to J. M. Ryan and turned round to go down when I saw Means standing in front of me, leaning against a billiard-table. I said nothing to him, but went down-stairs. Means and I, you know, have not been on good terms since he went into office. I suspicioned something, but passed down-stairs slowly. I am now confident that had I gone down fast he would have shot me in the back. I had been in the sitting-room but a few moments when I observed Means coming toward me.

THE MAYOR DRAWS A REVOLVER.

"When within a few feet of me, he drew a revolver from his pocket, pointed it at me, and, with an oath, said that he would shoot me, and added, 'I'll show you who is Mayor of this city.' Before he had time to shoot, 'Scab' Miller and Ed Nealis caught him by the arms and pushed him back. Miller told him that he was no better than any other man, and Nealis said that he was a friend of mine. I tried to avoid any difficulty, but finally I drew my revolver, cocked it, and said that if there was any killing to be done I didn't want to be the party killed, and that if Means was not taken from the room I would shoot him.

THE ROWDY MAYOR REMOVED.

"Joe Reis and Ed Nealis took Means out of the house, and escorted him to Harff & Kramer's, where I suppose they had breakfast. My friends advised me to leave the clubhouse, but I would not do it. I would certainly have killed the Mayor if he had advanced upon me the second time."

Jailer Brady says he cannot conceive what cause the Mayor could have for attempting to murder him. When he ran for Mayor two years ago, Brady and his friends worked faithfully for him, and a few days after his inauguration Brady entered his office and said to him: "Mr. Mayor, have you a situation for me?"

"No, sir," replied his Honor.

"Good morning," said Brady, and from that day till this morning the two had not spoken.

The Mayor bowed to Brady on one occasion on the street, but the latter did not respond to the salutation.

Jailer Brady is the Democratic boss of the Sixteenth Ward. He has been in politics for years, and is everywhere known as "Buck" Brady. He is a very ugly character when under the influence of liquor, but for two or three years he has been temperate, and as good as the ward politicians average.

Mayor Means is probably a little sore over the fact that he was not nominated for reelection, and he had good reason for supposing that Brady had a hand in crowding him off the track. Shay, who is referred to in Brady's statement, is the defeated Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney.

THE MONDAY ELECTION.

The result of Monday's vote—that of the election of a mixed ticket—has been predicted in these dispatches. A majority of the successful candidates, including the head of the ticket, are Democrats, but the Republicans, while they hoped to elect their entire ticket, recognize the fact that the fact that the election of Eshelby, the Republican candidate for Controller, was a great triumph for all who are interested in good government. The Republicans made their fight for him rather than the head of the ticket, for the double reason that he had a weaker opponent than did the candidate for Mayor, and taxpayers are much more interested in having a good man in the Controller's office than in the Mayor's office. The Republicans have done better, therefore, than at first appears. They spent much less money than the Democrats, and in all respects conducted a more favorable campaign. Mulvihill, who opposed Eshelly, was given $10,000 by the Democratic Campaign Committee to use in his personal canvass. The Republican nominee for Mayor did not exert himself as he should have done, otherwise it is possible that he would have pulled through. Eight of the twelve successful candidates had the advantage of the indorsement of the Municipal Reform Association. The reformers polled about 2,500 votes. The Germans did better by the Republican ticket than the Irish. This is accounted for by the fact that nearly all the candidates upon the Democratic ticket were Catholics. As to the general result, the election leaves the two parties so nearly equally matched that the fight will have to be made over again in October.

Senator Pendleton can fairly claim a victory, for he has elected a Mayor of Cincinnati, and he is now in excellent position for the October fight. But, while his chances of controlling his own party have been improving, the increased strength which the Republicans can show will give him good reason for apprehension that control of his own party may not mean control of the State. The boast of the Democrats that they could elect yellow dogs in Cincinnati has been shown to be as untrue as it was foolish. They must put up good men and make a strong fight, and then their chances next fall will be even with the Republicans.

CINCINNATI, O., April 3.—Tonight the newspapers have made two independent canvasses of the returns, making material changes in the result as given earlier. They do not agree as to majorities, but unite in showing but three Republicans are elected—namely: Eshelby, Controller; Caldwell, Prosecuting Attorney, Police Court; Moore, Wharf Register. The Common Council on joint ballot stands: Democrats, 42; Republicans, 38. Official returns will be necessary to show the majorities of the officers elected.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 3.—The Republicans elect their Mayor by 83 and the Police Clerk by 70 majority. The Democrats elect the Solicitor, Police Judge, Police Prosecutor, Trustees of Water-Works and Cemetery, three Police Commissioners, four Justices of the Peace, and four Constables by majorities ranging from 200 to 1,000. The Council will stand: Republicans, 7; Democrats, 9; Board of Aldermen, Republicans, 2; Democrats, 6; Board of Education, Republicans, 3; Democrats, 6; Police Board, Republicans, 1; Democrats, 4. The Council on joint ballot has a Democratic majority of 2.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., April 3.—The Democrats elect John H. Farley Mayor, by nearly 4,000 majority, the whole city ticket, 14 out of 18 Councilmen, and 7 out of 9 members of the Board of Education, controlling both bodies.

WISCONSIN.

DELAVAN.

DELAVAN, Wis., April 3.—[Special.]—At the judicial election held in this town today John B. Winslow received 300 and Judge John T. Wentworth 76 votes for Circuit Judge. Winslow took nearly the full Prohibition vote. Judge William P. Lyon received the entire vote for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 383 votes.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—[Special.]—The election today resulted in calling out about the usual number of votes polled here at the spring election. The day was stormy and disagreeable. The chief interest centered in the election of Judge of the Municipal Court. It was confidently expected by the friends of Judge Mallory, candidate for reelection, that he would receive at least 1,500 majority. But the day's work showed the Germans to a large degree supported Emil Walber, the candidate of the Republicans and Trades Assembly, who is of their nationality. The result was that Judge Mallory received something less than 1,000 majority.

Judas Neiweinkle, candidate for Clerk of the Court, was reëlected by about 3,000 majority, the Germans supporting him for the same reason that led them to support Mr. Walber. The result on the local tickets gives the City Council and the Board of Supervisors to the Democrats.

OSHKOSH.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 3.—[Special.]—The election has been the most disastrous to the Republicans ever held in this city, owing largely to perfect indifference as to nominations, and lukewarmness at polls, the best men refusing to accept the nominations or to do any campaign work. George W. Pratt, Democrat, is elected over McNair, Republican by nearly 1,300 majority, a Democratic gain of 1,100 over last year. R. J. Harney, Democrat, is elected Clerk and R. Ash, Democrat, Treasurer by large majorities. R. P. Elgme, Justice, over Nevitt, Republican, by a small majority. Two Democratic and one Republican Assessors elected. The new Council will stand 15 Democrats, 3 Republicans.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Wis., April 3.—[Special.]—The city ticket placed in nomination by the Democrats was elected today without opposition: Mayor, W. H. Rohr; Treasurer, Hugo Jacobi; Assessors, M. J. Gallagher and C. J. Wenck; Justice, W. D. Stacy. A majority of the Aldermen chosen are favorable to a compromise of the railroad bonded debt of the city, provided for by the Bond Commissioners' bill passed by the Legislature.

For Associate Justice, William P. Lyon received 500 votes.

EAU CLAIRE.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 3.—[Special.]—At the municipal election held here today W. F. Bailey, Democrat, was elected Mayor by over 1,000 majority. His support came largely from the floating population of lumbermen, who have recently arrived from the woods. The Republicans elect five out of eight Aldermen. The balance of the ticket is Democratic by a small majority.

MADISON, WIS.

MADISON, Wis., April 3.—The Democrats elected the Mayor, City Treasurer, and every Alderman, Supervisor, and Justice of the Peace in the city. It was a clean sweep.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE—THE SPRAGUE BOOM.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—[Special.]—On the eve of the battle of the ballots in this State things political look more mixed than ever. The Sprague boom today seemed to take a new lease of life, and the friends of the ex-Governor hope that this last boom will continue long enough to elect him tomorrow. Some of the wildest rumors were circulating around Providence today and tonight, and Providence is virtually the State. One was to the effect that Sprague was to be arrested through some defect or false statement in the affidavit which he took upon the occasion of his recent marriage in West Virginia, both he and his bride being divorced persons. This, however, could not be traced to any authoritative source.

All kinds of statements and rejoinders are made about the proposed use of money tomorrow. Each party accuses the other of such an intention. The latest story is that William Goddard, W. F. Sayles, and other very wealthy Republicans had been asked to contribute, and that they had refused. It is not believed that the Sprague side have enough money to spare for any illegitimate uses. They have spent a great deal in working up the boom, and the bottom of the treasury must be very near in sight. The probabilities are that what money is used to buy votes will be used by the General Assembly candidates in various towns where everything is torn up and the issue is doubtful.

In Pawtucket the Republicans have nominated a Democrat for Senator.

In Cutterland, another large town, the present Republican Senator will be the candidate of the Democrats tomorrow. No one can tell how his neighbor is going to vote by what he has voted in the past.

Senator Aldrich said to a friend this evening that while he had no doubt of Republican success, the present condition of affairs was such that the people may be greatly surprised. He says that if there is not a large sum of money forthcoming tomorrow morning to be used in Sprague's behalf at the polls the coalition will go to pieces and Sprague be badly beaten. On the other hand, he recognizes the fact that thousands of Republicans are in the doubtful column, and these staying at home or voting for Sprague may cut Bourns' majority down to a very small figure.

MICHIGAN.

KALAMAZOO.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 3.—[Special.]—Returns from this county show that the Republicans have carried it for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court and both Regents by 300 majority over the Fusionists. Sherwood, who is the Fusion candidate for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and who lives here, carries this county by about 50. The County Board of Supervisors stands thirteen Republicans to three Fusion members. The vote shows an increase in Republican strength in this county.

EAST TAWAS.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., April 3.—[Special.]—Considerable dissatisfaction exists on account of the polls closing at 4 p. m., when advertised to close at 5. The Union party, therefore, claim a number of votes lost, and the matter will probably go to the courts. Excitement is at a high point, although the Union party last evening received a soothing-powder by Joseph Plummick receiving the longest straw in the drawing of the Supervisor tie.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—The latest returns from Monday's election do not change the result as telegraphed last night. About one-third of the vote has been heard from, and the indications still are that Champlin, Democrat, and O'Brien, Republican, are elected Judges of the Supreme Court. The majorities are not likely to be large.

POINT IGNACE.

POINT IGNACE, Mich., April 3.—[Special.]—The following citizens were elected yesterday by a large majority: Mayor, A. Foley, Democrat; Clerk, S. Y. Bennett; Treasurer, W. A. Burt, Republican. There is great rejoicing here, as a Democratic ring was broken up which had been in power for years.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 3.—[Special.]—Complete returns of the city election will not be in until after midnight, owing to the heavy vote and mixed condition of the tickets. A partial count indicates the election of J. C. Wilson as Mayor by a majority of from 200 to 300 over Orrin T. Welch, the Prohibition candidate. Wilson's election is a victory for the high-license faction. Returns from the country towns show that the contest has generally hinged on the prohibition question, the expression in most instances being against prohibition.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., April 3.—[Special.]—The city election today resulted in a Democratic victory. Fortesque, the present Mayor, was a candidate for reelection to a third term, but was beaten about 300 votes. The Mayor closed the polls in the First, Second, and Third Wards at 6 o'clock, in violation of the city charter, which says at 7 o'clock. There were riotous scenes at the polls of the three wards mentioned over the early closing, and several men were injured in fights.

WICHITA, KAS.

WICHITA, Kas., April 3.—[Special.]—The city election held here today excited unusual interest. A square issue was made on the prohibition question. The Anti-Prohibitionists elected their candidates by fair majorities. Griffenstein, Anti-Prohibitionist, is elected Mayor by about 150 majority.

IN GENERAL.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 3.—[Special.]—The city election here today was very disorderly, owing to the fact that the saloons were all open. Edwards, Democrat, is elected by 13 majority over Binder, Republican. Fisher, Republican, had no opposition for City-Attorney. George Wagner, Democrat, beat Gundelfinger, Democrat, for City Recorder by 9 votes. Voegdt, Republican, is elected City Assessor over Griesheimer, also Republican. Ewing, Democrat, and Knaup, Republican, are elected School Directors. Dr. R. E. Young, Democrat, had no opposition for County School Commissioner. Ruwart and Lohman, Republicans, and Mahon, Democrat, are elected Aldermen from the First, Second, and Third Wards respectively. The contest was not a party one, with the exception of Mayor, and was characterized by much personal feeling and bitterness.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 3.—The Democratic convention to nominate a candidate for Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gov. Stephens meets in Atlanta Tuesday next. County meetings were held generally today to select delegates. James S. Boynton, President of the Senate and Acting-Governor, and A. O. Bacon are the prominent candidates. The supporters of each claim to have the largest number of instructed delegates. H. B. McDaniel, Phil Cook, and others will have a following in the convention.

The contest promises to be an exciting one, and not free from local feeling. While a large number of counties have instructed for the prominent candidates, it is thought neither will have sufficient votes to nominate under the majority rule, as a number of counties have sent delegates uninstructed.

OMAHA, NEB.

OMAHA, Neb., March 3.—[Special.]—The election in this city today has been hotly contested and personal, and the chief fight has been upon the head of the ticket, the candidates for Mayor being ex-Judge James W. Savage and Col. Champion S. Chase. Savage was nominated by the Democrats but had the support of the business-men of both classes, while Chase, who has served two terms previously, was nominated by the Republicans to control the German and liquor vote. Savage has a small majority in five wards, with one to hear from, but it is believed the Sixth, a strong German ward, will defeat him by a score of votes or so. The Democrats elected their candidates for Police Judge and City Treasurer, and part of the Council.

DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 3.—The Democrats in yesterday's election made a clean sweep of the city ticket, electing Fred O'Donnell Mayor by 1,003 majority; J. W. Halpin, Recorder, 436 majority; Paul Trent, Treasurer, 685 majority; S. J. Linehan, Attorney, and C. J. Brayton, Auditor, without opposition. Also three out of the five Aldermen. In the Sixth Ward, Honegal, Republican, for Alderman, is elected by 1 majority. This will be contested.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 3.—In the election today for members of the Municipal Assembly the Democrats elected five members to the Upper House and the Republicans one. To the Lower House the Democrats elected fifteen and the Republicans eleven. Two Independent Democrats were also elected. The vote was very light and scarcely any interest manifested in the contest.

Of five Councilmen elected today, two are Democrats, two Republicans, and one Independent. The proposition to fund the city debt was carried.

DENVER, COLO.

DENVER, Colo., April 3.—Incomplete returns indicate that ex-Gov. John L. Routt has been elected Mayor, together with the whole Republican city ticket, with probably the exception of the City Attorney. Routt was compelled to accept the nomination as the only man who could unite the Republican faction and beat both oppositions. He received a majority over all.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3.—The Democrats elect James Gibson Mayor and the remainder of the city ticket, except the Auditor, which is yet in doubt. The Republicans and Democrats each elect three Councilmen. The Council now stands seven Republicans and five Democrats.

MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 3.—The city today by over 1,200 votes voted to inaugurate the public park system, for which an appropriation of $200,000 has already been authorized by the Legislature. The Democrats elected the Treasurer; the Republicans the municipal Judge and seven of the ten Aldermen.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 3.—The municipal election resulted in the election of Kramer for Mayor; Griffith, Police Judge; and Hudson, Treasurer, all Democrats, though political lines were not drawn.

LINCOLN, NEB.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 3.—The Republican ticket was elected in this city by 500 majority. The Republicans make a clean sweep of the Councilmen and School Board.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 3.—[Special.]—Dr. Theodore F. Lade, editor and proprietor of the Hot Springs Record-Herald, was elected Mayor today over W. W. Waters.

SIOUX FALLS, DAK.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., April 3.—[Special.]—The city election occurred today, resulting in the choice of Jacob Schaetzel for Mayor.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 3.—Young, Republican, is elected Mayor by 60 majority.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Adjournment of the Wisconsin Legislature Today—State Lands.

MADISON, Wis., April 3.—[Special.]—Both Houses of the Legislature met at 11 a. m. today, and without doing anything an adjournment was had until 3 p. m., and again until tomorrow morning. There is nothing to do but receive a message from the Governor signifying his approval or disapproval of the few bills left. There are very few members of either House in town, and the adjournment tomorrow noon will be in the presence of almost literally empty benches.

The balance in the State Treasury at the close or business March 31 was $1,323,185, against $1,208,695 last year. The present balance in the general fund is $859,071. State-Treasurer McFetridge wishes to give notice that all State lands that were withdrawn from sale by resolution of the Legislature are now in the market at the old prices. The Legislature did not raise the price on land swhich have been in the market, but did raise the price on newly-selected lands. State lands from $1.25 to $3 per acre. These newly-selected lands will be offered at public sale at some future day to be fixed by the Board of Commissioners.

The Dakota Capital Commission.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 3.—[Special.]—The Dakota Capital Commission, who have been in and about Sioux City for a week past, left by special train for Yankton after midnight last night, where they arrived this morning. There a hurried organization was effected and the commission proceeded to Scotland.

This course was adopted to escape an injunction which Yankton parties were anxious to serve. The meeting in Yankton prior to April 8 was made necessary by the language of the act, which provides that the commission shall meet there within thirty days from the date of the passage of the act for the purpose of organization, election of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The Commissioners are not likely to meet soon again in Yankton.

Illinois Penitentiary Statistics.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The April reports of the penitentiaries, received by the Governor today, show that the Joliet Prison received thirty-five convicts in March and discharged forty-six, including one female, two were pardoned, one died, and one was sent to the insane asylum, leaving the number of prisoners the 1st of April 1,495, of whom twenty-two are women.

The Chester Penitentiary received thirty-three and discharged nineteen during the month, and has now 569 prisoners, including ten females.

Biennial Sessions and Elections—Prohibition Unsuccessful.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—The Senate ordered to third reading, 23 to 14, the bill providing for biennial election of State officers and sessions of the Legislature. It had already passed the House. The House, 115 to 83, defeated the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor.

Conference Committee.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 3.—[Special.]—The House refused to recede from its amendments to the School-Land bill, and the differences are now in the hands of a conference committee.

Pennsylvania Apportionment Bill.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 3.—The House passed the Nicholson Congressional Apportionment bill. It gives the Republicans fifteen and the Democrats thirteen districts.

NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO-GROWERS.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3.—At the monthly meeting of the New England Tobacco-Growers' Association it was stated that the Government officials were inclined to enforce the new law in the spirit intended rather than in strict conformity to the letter. A committee was appointed to visit the custom-houses and learn about the operation of the new law, and report to the annual meeting.

DETROIT LIBEL SUIT.

Post-Office Clerks Testify that Mrs. Wardle Received the Brenton Letters,

While Several Experts Pronounce the Handwriting Identical with MacLean's.

Admission as Evidence of a Letter Too Foul to Be Read in Open Court.

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—[Special.]—The trial of the MacLean-Scripps libel case was resumed at 9:30 a. m. in the Superior Court today, and the question came up as to the admissibility of the testimony by deposition of Stanley Ferguson, clerk in the Tilsonburg post-office, as to his comparison of a photograph of the Brenton letter with acknowledged writing of Dr. MacLean. Judge Chipman said the question was a very broad one, but he thought the objection could be raised at this time. However, fairness would demand that two points be allowed to be shown: (1) that the original was at the time non-accessible in a legal way; and (2) that the photographic copy was correct. If the defense wanted to introduce testimony on this point he would have to exclude that part of the deposition. Such testimony was introduced, but the matter was allowed to rest temporarily until further evidence could be procured on this point.

THE LEWIS AND BRENTON LETTERS.

Judge Marston read the deposition of Maggie Ferguson: Am a clerk in the post-office at Tilsonburg, and remember that Mrs. Wardle received two letters marked "C. D. Brenton." They were not returned letters. Remember Mr. Wardle, having delivered to him a letter so addressed. Stanley gave it to him. Think it was a few days before he went crazy.

The deposition of David B. McMicken was read: Am salesman in Chicago. Lived in Springford, Ont., and was employed in the post-office there from October, 1881, to September, 1882. Have known Mrs. Emily Wardle for two or three years. Am sure of one letter being received addressed "F. P. Lewis" and one to "C. D. Brenton." Mrs. Wardle received them; she called for letters so addressed about twice a week, sometimes asking for one of those addresses, and sometimes both. Think she received several of each kind, but can only swear to one of each. They were not returned letters. Do not know any persons in the neighborhood by the names of "F. P. Lewis" or "C. D. Brenton."

Charles F. Swan testified: Am chief clerk in the Detroit Post-Office. A record is kept of letters returned to the writer at his request. Have examined the record from Jan. 1, 1882, to May 1, 1882, to see if there was any letter returned during that time to "C. D. Brenton, Tilsonburg, Ont." Have also a record of forwarded letter on orders given on the letters. If a letter was addressed "C. D. Brenton, Detroit," and indorsed, "If not called for in ten days return to Tilsonburg, Ont." according to our practice a record would be kept of it if it was returned.

Question—Is there a record of any such letter returned between January and May, 1882?

Objections were made, and a long argument ensued as to the admissibility of this evidence. Judge Chipman finally overruled the objection, and the witness answered:

A.—To the best of my knowledge there has been no such letter returned. Neither is there any such letter entered in the book of forwarded letters, both of which I have carefully examined.

Col. Atkinson here renewed the offer of Stanley Ferguson's deposition as to the identification of the Brenton envelope. Mr. Kirchner objected and it was excluded.

The remainder of the deposition of Stanley Ferguson was then read, as follows: When these Brenton letters first came I put them in the general delivery. I afterwards put them in Mrs. Joseph

WASHINGTON.

A Postmaster-General to Be Appointed as Soon as Possible.

Official Statements of Extensive Adulteration of American Products in Germany.

The Star-Route Trials—Kellogg's Position—Conclusion of Dorsey's Cross-Examination.

Lazy Government Employes Kicking Against Reforms in the Public Printer's Office.

THE VACANT CHAIR.

A POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO BE APPOINTED AT ONCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—[Special.]—The President has been disappointed by the opinion of the Attorney-General that it will be necessary to make an appointment of the Postmaster-General at least within ten days from next Thursday. This decision has made it necessary for the President to postpone the time of his departure on his Florida fishing trip. The President told a gentleman today that he should not start before Thursday, and that he might remain here one day longer. It is now understood to be the President's purpose to decide upon the Postmaster-General before leaving, in order that he may not have such a responsibility hanging over him on his vacation, or that the necessity of coming to a decision need not compel him to shorten his journey if the pleasure of angling in the Florida waters shall prove to be as great as is promised. Gentlemen who have seen the President today say that they doubt if he himself has as yet come to a decision. The subject was discussed at great length in the Cabinet meeting, but it cannot be ascertained that any conclusion was reached. The delegation of Wisconsin gentlemen who called upon him, including Senators Sawyer and Cameron, Horace Rublee, and Ed Sanderson, accompanied by Collector Spalding, of Chicago, received no further encouragement as to their candidate, Col. James H. Howe, than the latter has "a fair show." The impression prevails that Frank Hatton will not be promoted to the place, but friends say that the President finds him so valuable in the position which he now holds that he cannot spare him from it. The President is not to be permitted to enjoy the absolute privacy upon this fishing excursion which he desires. The leading newspapers have made arrangements to send representatives to accompany the President, or at least to follow after him, with the hope that if any important incidents happen on the journey, or should any great event transpire the leading newspapers would have their, representatives in the field. Viewed in this light, the newspaper-car will be a lugubrious convoy.

THE OTHER SIDE.

GERMANY ADULTERATING AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—[Special.]—Consul Tanner, of Liege, has made an extraordinary report to the State Department on the German and Austrian adulteration of American products. Among other things, he says: "They can take—and they do it, too—one gallon of our kerosene oil and make one and a half out of it. If you go into a shop in Germany where this kerosene is peddled you will be surprised to find the oil, which you have already regarded as possessing but one grade, transformed by the Germans into three grades, and gravely told, when you manifest surprise, that it came from America that way. The first quality will be found slightly dashed, the second considerably so, and the third so heavily as hardly to be detected by the oldest and most intimate acquaintance. The science of dilution is carried into everything that is liquid, and adulteration into everything that is solid. Their wines, liquors, and beers, their medicines, and even their mineral waters, are full of all kinds of concoctions and foreign ingredients that are dangerous to life and health. Their sausages and hashed meats are a melange of doubtful ingredients. Even their woolen goods are adulterated with wool made from rags. The rags are passed through a machine, reconverted into wool, then made into cloth, and largely exported into the United States. It is well known and abundantly proven that cloth made from such wool retains through all its transformation and rough handling germs of disease, and disseminates them broadcast. A German dying of small-pox, his clothing becomes useless for other purposes than old rags. The American wearing a suit made of German cloth thinks little of the risk he is running, or of the condition of the person who has died, or worn at least a part of his suit before him. One must shut his eyes and go it blind when he makes up his mind to buy much that is brewed, baked, or manufactured in Germany, and to be at the reckless point that he does not care what may happen."

STAR ROUTES.

THE KELLOGG CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—[Special.]—Mr. Kellogg's friends have maintained—first, that the indictment against him was secured by the Democratic star-route counsel, who are noted as partisans, to gain some political advantage, in view of probable investigations by the next House; and, second, that the indictment was found for the purpose of influencing the jury in the pending trial, and that in order to do this a date was inserted in the presentment, and probably would be inserted in the indictment, which was not in accordance with the facts. They say, in short, that the drafts which were said to be given for a corrupt purpose, were given considerably more than a year earlier than the time stated in the presentment. There is a rumor tonight, which it is not in the nature of things possible to absolutely verify, that there has been a row between the grand jury and the Democratic lawyer, Ker, who has managed the indictment against Kellogg, on the ground that the presentment as submitted to the court and given to the public does not agree with the evidence before the jury, and that a date contained in the presentment is not the date in fact which was testified to by Price. There is another report that in view of this fact the foreman of the grand jury has positively declined to sign the indictment which was submitted. Whether these are true or not, the delay in presenting the indictment is attracting some attention, and there can be no question that the date fixed in the presentment, as a matter of fact, is not the date of the transaction which is alleged to have been corrupt.

DORSEY'S DAMAGING ADMISSIONS.

Mr. Merrick, one of the principal counsel in the star-route cases, thinks that he has quite demolished Mr. Dorsey on the cross-examination. The admissions made by Dorsey yesterday are the most important which have been made in the course of his testimony, and he was more seriously embarrassed than he at any time has been. He asked to confer with counsel as to the propriety of answering certain questions, which was refused. His remarkable losses of memory were perhaps never better illustrated than his answers to the questions as to the petition which he presented to President Garfield in favor of the removal of Attorney-General MacVeagh and Postmaster-General James. Notwithstanding his own personal affairs were in such a crisis, he appealed to the President of the United States to remove two of his Cabinet officers in order that he, Dorsey, might be in less danger of prosecution. Dorsey on the witness stand could not remember vital portions of that petition, or even the form of its address. He could not remember that it was addressed to the President until closely questioned. Possibly one of the most important admissions of Dorsey is in the telegram which he sent to Kerdell. These furnish the foundation for the introduction of proof by the Government which it is expected will be of a very damaging character.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The cross-examination of Dorsey was continued today.

In regard to the letter to Miss Springeman, which Kerdell said had been used to threaten while in jail, witness said he knew the woman and had recommended her for a position in the Treasury Department in 1881. He left the recommendation with Kerdell when he (the witness) went away, and Kerdell secured the appointment. Kerdell wrote her a number of very vicious letters, which she copied and transmitted to the witness in New Mexico. Witness forwarded them to Ingersoll. The letters had been shown to Kerdell while he was in jail only for his information. Some one had suggested that they be published, and he told Kerdell that, and added that he would destroy them to avoid any possible trouble. He was not threatened at all. Perhaps the letters had been shown Kerdell before that occurrence. Witness had seen Gen. Garfield in the presence of Col. Ingersoll, and had gone to New York on his way West, with no intention of returning.

Mr. Merrick inquired why he had retained such a man as Kerdell in his employ.

Witness answered that in the first place he did not know that Kerdell was such a man, and second, because nobody could protect himself against treachery. When he left New York witness had no definite idea of the means he should adopt for his protection; did not believe he prepared any part of Kerdell's retracting affidavit, and could not remember whether or not he had interpolated any portion.

He was asked how that affidavit came to be directed to the President of the United States.

The witness wished to confer with counsel, but the court refused his request. He then said the affidavit had been submitted to Col. Ingersoll, and by his direction addressed to the President. He believed Kerdell wrote the words: "Mr. President." He did not recollect that he (witness) wrote the words. Probably the affidavit had been rewritten. If he had written it better English would have been used.

Mr. Merrick endeavored to secure admission that witness had written or suggested any portion of the affidavit, but he steadily refused to make any positive statements about what occurred four years ago. It was possible he had suggested changes.

He was asked if he had not sought to use the affidavit to secure the removal of James and MacVeagh, charging them with burglary and other heinous offenses in seeking to procure his (Dorsey's) books and papers to be stolen.

Witness rather defiantly declared he had done everything he could to secure their removal; that the charges in the affidavit were true; and that Gov. Foster, of Ohio, had told the President substantially the same thing, and had said those officers ought to be removed. Witness' opinion was that if the President had lived a week longer he would have followed that advice. He indignantly repelled the assumption that he had sought protection from James and MacVeagh, asking if counsel believed that a pismire could hurt an elephant.

Mr. Merrick—Which is the pismire, and which is the elephant? A.—I will leave that to popular opinion.

Witness said if he had not tried in every possible way to have James and MacVeagh removed his "tongue had not known its cunning."

Thereupon Merrick announced his cross-examination was closed.

Ingersoll had expected the cross-examination to continue a week or two longer, and asked for an adjournment, which the court refused. The witness consulted with his counsel for a few moments, when Ingersoll stated he had no further questions to ask Dorsey, and having no witness to examine, renewed his request for adjournment and met with success, the court remarking that there seemed to be a conspiracy on foot to adjourn the court, and it must succumb.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

AN ERA OF ECONOMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—[Special.]—Public-Printer Rounds is being denounced by employés in the bindery for the reason that he is endeavoring to introduce business principles, and to induce those who are paid by the Government to earn their money. The stitchers in the bindery, about 300, more or less, all women, have been employed at a weekly compensation of $11 each. This was paid to all employed in the work of sewing the folded "signatures," either by hand or machine. The fast and the slow, the skillful and the unskillful were all paid alike. Mr. Rounds, as soon as the pressure of Congressional work was relaxed, looked into this branch of the work and discovered that the Government was getting less work from some of the sewers than it ought for the money paid, while from others, who were rapid and good sewers, a great deal of work was obtained. So he decided to abolish the salary system in part and restore the piece system which had formerly prevailed. As soon as the announcement was made the bindery was in an uproar. On Saturday Mr. Rounds was waited upon by a committee of "lady employés," as they like to be called, and he listened to a vigorous feminine protest against what was denounced as a manifest injustice. They declared that in many instances sewers would not be able to earn even the scantiest living under the proposed system. Mr. Rounds heard the protestors through, and then told them that he only wished to try an experiment by which he hoped the Government would profit. To an ordinary business-man the action of the Public Printer would appear to be a commendable reform. To the people here, who look upon the Government as something to plunder in every way, Mr. Rounds' plan will be regarded with great disfavor. To everybody else it is at least an experiment that deserves a fair trial.

NOTES.

KING CALICO'S REQUEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—[Special.]—The application of the King of the Sandwich Islands is that he be permitted to use one of the United States mints to coin money for his kingdom, and the matter is now under consideration. The Mint Director has authority to do this, or at least in times past he has exercised such authority, as a large amount of money was coined several years ago for Venezuela. Director Burchard says that the money could be coined at the San Francisco mint without interfering with the public business.

COLLECTOR SPALDING'S MISSION.

Collector Spalding visited the Lighthouse Board today, and was informed that the board would take into consideration the suggestion to place the Chicago light at the end of the breakwater. He has also arranged to have a fog-horn at Sturgeon Bay Canal.

WISCONSIN'S CONTINGENT.

The Wisconsin delegation, which came here to recommend Col. Howe for the Postmaster-Generalship, dined tonight at Senator Sawyer's.

There was a meeting of the Wisconsin State Association, composed of department clerks from that State here tonight, at which resolutions were passed on the death of Postmaster-General Howe.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The last debt statement of the Treasury Department, which showed a reduction of the public debt for the last month of about $12,000,000 is misleading, if it is to be presumed from that that the reductions are likely to continue at that rate for twelve months. The average reduction for February and March was less than $9,000,000, and it is by no means certain that the reduction for future months will much exceed that, owing to the very large probable demands upon the Treasury from the Pension Office. The Commissioner of Pensions, for instance, has stated that he expects during the coming calendar year to use the $100,000,000 which are at his credit; yet the pension payments for nine months have amounted to but $43,000,000 in round numbers, and it is anticipated that for the remaining three months of the fiscal year at least $30,000,000 more will be expended for that purpose.

CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Manager Bancroft and all the members of the Cleveland base-ball nine called on President Arthur this afternoon and were received in the Cabinet room. After a general handshaking the President complimented the nine upon their fine appearance and remarked that they looked like good base-ball players and that good ball-players were good citizens.

AMENDING HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that an application to amend a homestead entry is a matter of right only when it is necessary to correct a mistake, clerical or otherwise, which would result in depriving a settler of his actual home or valuable improvements. If allowed in any case, as a matter of executive discretion, to enable him to take the full quantity allowed by law, and to avoid a conflict with other asserted claims, the new land sought to be included must be actually vacant and free from adverse rights, legal or equitable, so that no injustice to any other person shall result.

SENATORIAL INFLUENCE AT WORK.

The President has decided to suspend action in the case of Judge Conger, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana, until the charges preferred against him shall have been fully investigated. Judge Conger is a brother of Senator Conger, and the President's action is a result of his intercession.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: James H. Floyd, Liberty, Mo.; Joseph Kirkpatrick, Dillon, M. T.; Uriah Coulson, Sullivan, Ind.; William T. S. Mays, Kirwin, Kas.; Robert T. Wilkinson, Mount Carmel, Ill.; George R. Little, Carmi, Ill.; and Warren L. Wheat at Wheaton, Ill., vice G. B. Vistine, charged with embezzlement.

FICTITIOUS FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

The total amount of bonds offered for redemption in response to the Treasury Department's circular providing for the payment of bonds embraced in the 120th call is $2,900,200. The circular gave notice that $5,000,000 of these bonds would be redeemed on the 4th inst., in the order of their presentation. The total amount of bonds presented since the issue of the circular is only $635,200. The other bonds to be redeemed are those held by the State of New York, amounting to $3,305,000, which were surrendered for redemption with interest to the date of payment several days before the circular was issued. The above mentioned facts are construed by the officials of the Treasury Department as indicating that the reported stringency of the money market was more fictitious than real.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed William H. Pratt Collector of the customs district of Humboldt, California.

SECRETARY FOLGER

is now undergoing special treatment on account of the condition of one of his eyes. He will be confined to the house for two or three days.

THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY COURT

met at noon, and Fireman Bartlett testified that he had no charge to lay or special commendation to offer regarding any of the officers or men. Melville made as thorough a search for the missing parties as could be made under any circumstances. The Judge-Advocate stated he had received a telegram from D. F. Collins, of Minneapolis, stating he had not been notified of the arrival of Bartlett; that he had mailed a list of questions to be asked on behalf of the missing parties as could be made under any circumstances. The Judge-Advocate stated he had received a telegram from D. F. Collins, of Minneapolis, stating he had not been notified of the arrival of Bartlett; that he had mailed a list of questions to be asked on behalf of the missing parties, and requested he wait until the receipt of his communication, as he insisted upon a full and thorough examination. The court thereupon adjourned until tomorrow, when the letter will probably be received from Dr. Collins. The President of the court directed that the other survivors be instructed to remain here until examined upon the questions to be submitted by Dr. Collins.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE.

The Lighthouse Board is making arrangements for the erection of a lighthouse on the northwest point of Seal Rock, Cal. Thomas Hallatan has been appointed keeper of the life-saving station, No. 7, at Golden Park, Cal.

A STRANGE CASE.

A Boston Girl Subject to "Trances" Brings Suit Against a Catholic Priest for Taking from Her Her "Angels" and Substituting a Rosary.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—[Special.]—The civil suit of Lizzie M. Gannon, by her next friend, against John H. Flemming, Roman Catholic Priest, was begun in court today, damages alleged $5,000. Archbishop Williams, of the diocese, joined as a defendant, and the case excites much interest among Catholics throughout the country. In August, 1878, the plaintiff, then about 18 years old, became subject to "trances" or swoons of an epileptic nature. These came on involuntarily, and not the same sort of trances familiar to the believers in Spiritualism. Still, this girl, when in this semi-conscious condition which the epileptic swoon induced, claimed to see and talk with certain spirits of the dead, particularly that of her brother Frank, deceased some years prior. These trances came on at intervals of about a month or two months till April, 1879, when, having been overcome by one of them, she first showed to the members of the family a little box containing two images as they were called, each being a representation on a semi-transparent card, of the form of a cupid. These forms appeared more distinctly when the card was held before a light strong enough to pass through it. The girl called these images "angels," and said that they had been given to her by this spirit of her brother. The spirit, as she related, told her that she must carefully keep them, and if she did so he would give her effective help in after life. In fact, the cards or pictures came from no one seems to know, and the persuasion of several members of the family, as well as of the girl herself, was that they were of supernatural origin. When the trance passed away the girl was so far restored to health that she could walk about the streets and attend to ordinary duties. At such times she gave no attention to the images, but whenever the trance came over her again she would call for the images, and these, when in her hands or within her sight, had a quieting effect upon her which promoted her return to a normal state of consciousness. On one of the occasions a member of the family thought the girl to be in a dying state, and sent for the curate, Flemming. Eventually, Flemming took away and kept the two images against the girl's consent and substituted a rosary. Deprived of what she called her "angels," she became more and more despondent, and the epileptic or hysterical conditions became aggravated, so that she is now sightless, and speechless, and hopelessly prostrated. Members of the family made repeated efforts to recover the images from the curate, and sought the intercession of the Archbishop. These efforts ended in his refusal to take action on the part of the defendants. Three witnesses were examined today, the mother and the sister of the sick girl, and the Archbishop. He was taken out of course by courtesy. The two sisters and the mother were brought up Catholics. The father is a Protestant. Various beliefs peculiar to the Catholics, regarded as superstitions by Protestants, appear in the testimony. The priest—Flemming—seems to have encouraged the business for a while, hoping to draw out some preternatural or supernatural doings or sayings from the girl which might help the church in showing that miraculous power still remains to it. But time on everything done through the conjury of the rosary, however, and not by the cupids. The sick girl, though a good Catholic, stuck to her cupids, which she called angels. There is testimony that five bleeding wounds appeared on the girl in the places corresponding to the wounds of the crucified Savior. The physician who was called did not see these wounds, which were mere punctures and closed up from time to time. The mother did not see them, but saw spots of blood on the girl's clothing. The Archbishop denies all responsibility, saying that the management of parishes and the consolations administered to the sick and dying are wholly at the discretion of the local priest. All the power the Archbishop has is to remove a priest if he abuses his trust, and he did not then think this such a case. To miss the matter more, a spiritual medium had something to say and to put the sick girl. The court adjourned to Friday.

A FRIEND OF THE SPARROWS.

[Baltimore *American.*]—Reese Brothers, of New York, were among the first to introduce the English sparrow into this country, and Gen. O. E. Babcock, at present Engineer in Chief of the Fifth Lighthouse District, let the first pair free in Washington City. This was some years ago, when he was in charge of the Government Parks and Squares at the Capital. He bought them from Reese Brothers. With a view of learning whether the birds had proven of any use or benefit at all, an *American* reporter called on Gen. Babcock yesterday, and had a pleasant little chat with him about the sparrows.

"I am a true friend of the sparrow," said the General, "and I hope the little fellows will never be driven out of the city."

"But some people think them a nuisance?"

"Well, that's not so; they are an ornament to our parks and squares, and how refreshing it is to hear their pretty chirp on the business streets, and in every part of the city."

"Anybody who expects the sparrow to be a worm-eater," continued the General, "will never have his wish. They do not eat the worm, but they destroy the germs, and thereby accomplish a greater good of vegetation. During the winter and early springtime you will see them picking away at the trees. They are then hunting for little nests of caterpillar and worms eggs, and these eggs they eat. Thus oftimes one square meal of a little sparrow means death to a hundred of those destructive green worm which in summer destroy the leaves of trees. During the past two summers in Washington, since the sparrows have become so thick, one can scarcely find a caterpillar on the trees, where before there were thousands of them. They are useful and pretty little birds, and more of a blessing than a pest."

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Death of Detroit's Oldest Citizen—Gen. Reynolds' Case to Be Dismissed.

Biography of a Hard Man—A Child Horribly Burned—New Corporations.

ILLINOIS.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to the following corporations: The Chicago Elevated Railway Company; capital, $3,000,000; incorporators, Edward H. Spooner, William S. Fell, and Robert M. Bacon. The Chicago Electric Light and Power Company; capital, $1,000,000; incorporators, Simon P. Danthart, John D. Fee, and J. Blackburn Jones. The Harrington & King Perforating Company, of Chicago; capital, $20,000; incorporators, Rockwell King, Frederick S. Winston Jr., and Chester M. Dawes. The National Music Company, of Chicago; capital, $1,000; incorporators, Vernon D. Dygert, Gilbert S. Baldwin, and George P. Bent. The Joliet Barb-Wire Company; capital, $3,000; incorporators, John F. Seutt, Irving D. Stevens, and Lloyd Eberhardt.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

LA SALLE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—Michael Fitzgerald, a man about 60 years of age, was run over by a passenger-train on the Illinois Central Railroad this afternoon, about four miles south of this city, and instantly killed, his body being horribly mangled. He was a miner, and is supposed to have been intoxicated at the time of the accident.

A NOTABLE FAMILY REUNION.

ELGIN, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Padelford were surprised by their family and friends last evening, the occasion being the fifty-fifth anniversary of the venerable couple's wedded life. Of the immediate family there were present sixteen children and grandchildren.

CHILD BADLY BURNED.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—A very painful and distressing accident happened today. A party of small children were playing about a bonfire, when the clothes of one, a Pratt girl, caught fire. The other children gave the alarm, but before help arrived the little one was badly burned about the body and limbs. The flesh turned black and pealed from the body. It was thoroughly parboiled.

JEWELERS' CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the United States Jewelers' Guild are holding a session in this city. President Boynton, of Manchester, Ia., is here. A jewelry company with a capital of $200,000 is to be organized here by them.

CROP NOTES.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—Many of the farmers in this vicinity are finding that their seed-corn is worthless and are fearing that they will be compelled to obtain it from remote quarters. One prominent dealer here in grain and seed for planting, who usually relies upon the county to furnish these supplies, is already bringing seed-corn from Nebraska. By a large number of farmers the opinion is expressed that the wheat crop has been damaged 25 to 30 per cent. By others it is said that favorable weather soon will change the whole appearance, and the damage not be so great as has been claimed.

JOSEPHSONVILLE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—From careful investigation the wheat crop promises to be one-third short of the last year's crop in this (Union) county, which was something over 800,000 bushels. Fruit is all right, and there promises to be a good crop of tree-fruits of all kinds. Strawberry plants have been injured somewhat by the severe winter freeze, but the crop will be larger than last season, as there is more acreage, and careful growers here ranched or covered up the plants with straw and they are looking finely.

MICHIGAN.

DEATH OF CHARLES C. TROWBRIDGE, OF DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—[Special.]—Charles C. Trowbridge, the oldest resident of Detroit, died tonight. He was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1800, and at the age of 19 came to Michigan, and for ten years afterward held various positions of trust under Thomas Rowland and Lewis Cass. With the latter he was on the most intimate terms of friendship, and in many negotiations with the Indians he was invested by Gov. Cass with large discretion. When Gen. Cass became Secretary of War he invited Mr. Trowbridge to take a leading position in that department, but the offer was declined. In 1835 he became cashier of the Bank of Michigan, which at that time was the only BANK north of Cincinnati and west of Rochester, and held that position ten years. In 1834 he was Mayor of Detroit. Three years later he was the Whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Stevens T. Mason. In 1839 he became President of the Bank of Michigan. From 1853 to 1875 Mr. Trowbridge was President of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. He was subsequently appointed Receiver, and wound up the affairs of that corporation. Mr. Trowbridge was a leading member of the Episcopal Church, and for a period of over fifty years was a member of the Standing Committee of the diocese. He was a lay delegate to every General Convention of the church since 1835. Mr. Trowbridge's residence was universally respected as the leading citizen of Detroit, and his last public appearance was on the 29th of December last, when, on his 83d birthday, he was tendered a banquet. The life of Mr. Trowbridge spanned the years between the settlement and development of the Northwest, and no man was more intimately connected with the growth of Michigan than he.

A HARD CITIZEN.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 3.—[Special.]—John Mahoney, of Roscommon, is charged by Jacob Seligman, private banker of this city, with having obtained a matter of $1,800 under false pretenses. Mahoney has run a house of ill-repute and saloon of the worst character at Roscommon, and the last winter has lumbered, jobbing for other parties. About three weeks ago he left Roscommon and creditors to the extent of some $20,000 or more. Previous to that he assaulted Capt. E. S. Pease, of this city, at Roscommon, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the House of Correction for three months. He appealed to the Circuit Court and came here, when an effort was made to compromise with his creditors on the basis of 40 cents on the dollar. This only partially succeeded. He went to Jackson last Friday, where he was arrested and turned over to the Sheriff of Roscommon County on the ground that he was attempting to evade process of conviction, and sentenced to the workhouse. He was taken back to Roscommon, gave bonds to appear, came back here last night, and was at once arrested on complaint of Mr. Seligman as stated, who is one of the creditors. Today Mahoney's attorney got out a writ of habeas corpus and attempted to take him from the officers in whose charge he was, but failed. He has some $30,000 in his possession.

WEDDING.

COLDWATER, Mich., April 3.—[Special.]—Edward J. Snover, of Detroit, and Eva S. Haynes, youngest daughter of the Hon. Harvey Haynes, of this city, were united in marriage at 11 o'clock this morning at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. W. T. Lowrey officiating, assisted by the Rev. J. Donnelly. The display of presents was unusually beautiful and well chosen. Numerous guests were present from Chicago, Detroit, and Toledo.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., April 3.—[Special.]—An attempt was made last night to set fire to the building on the dock of the East Tawas Salt & Lumber Company. Combustible material was found piled up at corners of the building, also on the roof. The loss of this property would have been great, as it is the largest mill property here.

WISCONSIN.

THE CASE AGAINST GEN. REYNOLDS TO BE QUASHED.

MADISON, Wis., April 3.—[Special.]—United States District-Attorney H. M. Lewis has received a letter from the Attorney-General of the United States directing him to enter a nolle prosequi in the case of Col. Thomas Reynolds when it comes up in the United States Court next June provided Reynolds will make good to the Government the amount of money he is accused of obtaining through forged pension vouchers—about $5,208. In his letter the Attorney-General said that he had been presented with a mammoth petition, accompanied with a very strong and urgent letter from Gen. W. T. Sherman, for the quashing of the indictment against Reynolds, and that he would feel justified in heeding the prayer upon the letter of Gen. Sherman alone. The petition, however, was signed by a very large number of the most prominent men of Wisconsin, including Supreme Court Judges, State officers, all the members of the Wisconsin delegation in Washington, except one Representative who was absent at the time the paper was being circulated, a large proportion of the Legislature, and almost innumerable old soldiers. The District-Attorney replied to the Attorney-General's letter asking if interests upon the money taken by Gen. Reynolds, and the costs in the case, amounting to $5,000 more, should be computed in the amount claimed by the Government. No answer to this last letter has thus far been received.

APPOINTMENT UNDER CONSIDERATION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—[Special.]—Ex-Chief John Black, of the Milwaukee Fire Department, has been offered the position of Chief of the St. Paul Department, with a salary of $3,800. Black has not yet decided to accept, but will in all probability before the end of the week.

INDIANA.

BETTER WHEAT PROSPECTS.

WABASH, Ind., April 3.—[Special.]—The outlook for a good wheat crop in this section is much better than it was a month ago. Fields which then were brown and bare have brightened up again, and the farmers are hopeful, no unfavorable weather intervening, of harvesting an average crop.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Rehearing of the Iowa Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment Case—Arguments in Favor of Validity by the Hon. J. F. Dunscombe and Judge C. C. Nourse.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 3.—[Special.]—The April term of the Iowa Supreme Court convened at Library-Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. The room was crowded to its capacity—about 300—and remained so during the day. Among those present were prominent members of the bar throughout the State, State officers, and faces long made familiar to political conventions. The officers of the Iowa State Temperance Association and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were conspicuous. There was a good sprinkling of ladies, identified with the prohibition work from various points in the State. The number of members of the State bar in attendance was over 100. The first half hour of the morning session was occupied in the routine work of calling the docket and submitting questions. At 10:30 the court announced their readiness to hear oral arguments, intimating that they were prepared to proceed with the rehearing of the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution case. Attorney-General McPherson announced that arguments in behalf of the validity of the amendment would be made by the Hon. J. F. Duncombe of Fort Dodge, Judge C. C. Nourse of Des Moines, and United States Senator James F. Wilson of Fairfield. The order of argument was agreed on. It was for Mr. Duncombe to open, followed by Judge Nourse. The counsel opposed to the amendment—the Hon. J. C. Bills, of Davenport, and ex-United States Senator George G. Wright—were to speak next, and Senator Wilson to close for the amendment. The Attorney-General moved a suspension of the rules which limit the time of arguments to one hour. The court in granting the motion stated that liberality would be allowed, but thought the arguments ought to be limited to about two hours each. The discussion then proceeded. The Hon. John F. Duncombe relied in the opening of his argument chiefly on the decision in Duncombe vs. Prindle, in 12, Iowa Reports, in which it was held that the enrolled bill is the sole, final, and ultimate proof of the acts of the Legislature, and there was no difference between an ordinary legislative bill and a joint resolution. He claimed that ever since the territorial organization of Iowa joint resolutions had been adopted in precisely the same manner as ordinary bills, and claimed to have found over 500 instances. Furthermore, as under the Constitution each House of Legislature must determine its rules of proceedings, and as it has done so and has made so many precedents, in following its rules, no court has power to declare the action invalid. He argued that if, however, the court could go back of the enrolled bill they would then find on file in the office of the Secretary of State the identical and original resolution in question, and claimed the same fully supposed the validity of the amendment. Holding in his hand what he claimed to be a copy of these papers, a discussion ensued between him and Mr. Bills, the latter insisting that no evidence could now be introduced, and that the copy was not correct, to which Mr. Duncombe replied that he did not mean to introduce it, but merely to assure the court that they would find the same on file as stated, and that it was the duty of the court to examine it. Mr. Duncombe proceeded to argue that the Legislatures were mere agents of the people to submit before them the matter on which they should act, and that any minor irregularities are of no consequence after the people, in whom the sovereign power resides, have by their deliberate action fully approved of and ratified the matter which has been spread before them by the Legislatures, and that, having done so, the courts have no jurisdiction to reverse the popular action. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Duncombe's argument the court adjourned until 2 o'clock. On reconvening the court listened to the argument of Judge Nourse, the essential points of which are given. He argued that the question of jurisdiction could always be raised, even for the first time on a rehearing in the Supreme Court; that the Supreme Court was but a coordinate arm of the Government with the Legislature, not superior thereto, each sovereign in its own sphere and independent of the other, and neither subject to review by the other; hence when the legislative and executive powers have made and declared certain law to exist the courts have no authority to declare the contrary. They can only construe or interpret laws, but not reject them entirely. The Nineteenth General Assembly and its officials were themselves in the nature of a court to declare and adjudicate what the Eighteenth General Assembly had done, and when the Nineteenth General Assembly makes its declaration the courts cannot reverse it, especially not after the people in their sovereign capacity by a deliberate and popular vote have approved and ratified all these legislative proceedings and the Executive has proclaimed the same to validly exist. Judge Nourse spoke for three hours, and will continue in the morning. At 5 o'clock the court adjourned until 9 tomorrow.

High License in Illinois.

AURORA, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The highest license ever imposed was last night passed by the newly-elected Common Council. Retail saloons were fixed at $500 a year. The wholesale liquor license was raised from $100 to $500. For selling bottled beer or ale in not less quantity than six bottles was likewise put at $500. A new tax of $50 was put upon all druggists who sell liquor for medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes. Screens and frosted windows are prohibited. The entire license ordinance passed by a unanimous vote, and the Leagultes are jubilant.

ELGIN, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Council last night the price of liquor licenses for the ensuing year was fixed at $500, the same as is now charged. The vote on the question was unanimous, although of the ten Aldermen five were noted low-license men when the raise on prices was first made. The vote is a good index of the opinion of this community relative to the high-license system.

TWO SOUTHERN WARRIORS IN ARMS.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 3.—[Special.]—A meeting is apprehended between Maj. John Cardwell, editor of the Austin *Democratic Statesman*, and Col. J. Q. Chenoweth, a member of the Legislature, well known in Kentucky, from which State he commanded a regiment of Confederates. The trouble grew out of an attack upon the State Administration in the *Statesman* to a question of privilege in an invective upon Cardwell, whom he accused of taking a bribe from a railroad company several years ago. Correspondence followed, terminating this morning in a card from Cardwell denouncing Chenoweth as a liar and a coward. Mutual friends are endeavoring to prevent an interchange of pistol courtesies, which may take place at any moment.

MARINE.

Lake Underwriters in Session—No Combination—Buffalo Harbor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 3.—[Special.]—A meeting of lake underwriters was held here to consider the advisability of making hull tariff for the coming season. The members of last year's hull pool were represented, and some other companies. After much discussion it was decided to make no tariff, but allow each company to take risks at whatever rates it pleases. This action was necessitated because the agency of Crosby & Dinkle had taken a risk as low as 3 per cent and were working outside the pool. The pool companies consequently will take risks as low as any one. The classification of the inland Lloyd register will likely be adopted by all lake underwriters. The register will be out in two weeks. The ice in Buffalo River has been gradually wearing away because of the steady current of the last few weeks. The tug Compound started from Central Wharf this afternoon, and made her way up the river to Mills' shipyard, over half a mile, without much trouble. There will consequently be no great difficulty in shifting vessels, and the dry-docks will be able to take in other craft for repairs. The ice will leave the river in a few days.

No work on the Government breakwater at this port will be done this season; $125,000 left over from last season was available for the work. Notwithstanding the failure of the River and Harbor bill to pass the late Congress, bids were invited for the work. They were opened in November last. The contract for iron material was awarded, but tenders for other manerial labor were so high in the estimation of the Secretary of War that he rejected them and called for new bids. This action was not followed by the anticipated result of obtaining lower bids. The contractors were undaunted, and it is now found that the new bids are not a whit lower than the old ones. The Secretary again rejected the bids. New bids, it is expected, will be called for during the summer, but too late to permit of any work being done.

No Ice in Pigeon Bay.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., April 3.—[Special.]—The steamer City of Dresden arrived up from here on her first trip to Pelee Island today, and reports that there is no ice in Pigeon Bay, but fields of solid ice south and east of Pelee Island. The Bois Blanc, Leamington, and Pelee Island lights were lit on Sunday night. Dunbar has resumed work on the Lime-Kilns crossing. They have $30,000 of last year's appropriation to work on. The steam-barge Ada Allan is loading stone here for Detroit. The steamer Gazelle will commence running on the Amherstburg and Detroit route Monday next. It is raining tonight.

THE TURF.

The Louisiana Jockey Club Track Lease Surrendered—Yesterday's Races at New Orleans—Trotter Sold.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 3.—[Special.]—W. A. Engerman, of Brighton Beach, who last winter leased the Louisiana Jockey Club track for five years for winter meetings, has applied to be released from his contract, and the request has been granted by the club. He pleads failing health and too much other business to enable him to give the matter proper attention. It is probable the Louisiana Jockey Club will give winter races on their own account.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 3.—Today was the second day of the spring meeting of the new Louisiana Jockey Club. The weather was clear and pleasant, the attendance large, and the track in good condition.

Withers Stakes, for 2-year-olds, half mile—Lloyd Daly first, Unknown second, Bridget third. Time, 53 seconds. Melikoff was first under the strisg, but ruled out for fouling Lloyd Daly. It was almost a dead heat for the first three horses.

Three-quarter mile heats—The first was won by Eva K., leading from start to finish, Laraminta second, Northana third, Fisher-fourth, Frankie B. fifth, Nickelby sixth, Estelle seventh. Frankie B. took the second heat, Eva K. second place, Laraminta third. The third heat was run in the same order. Time, 1:16¾; 1:16¾; 1:18¼.

Cotton Exchange Handicap, mile and a half—Wedding Day first, Duke of Mount Alban second, Ballast third. Time, 2:37¾.

Mile—Poor Leo first, George Hakes second, Hickory Jim third. Time, 1:45¾.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 3.—[Special.]—Gen. W. T. Withers sold to Chicago parties the bay filly Maggie Medium, 2 years, by Happy Medium, dam Maggie Keene, by Mambrino Patchen, pedigree running back to imp. Dronied and imp. Messenger. Price $1,000.

POWER FROM THE SUN.

An Attempt in California to Use Solar Engines on a Large Scale.

[San Francisco *Bulletin.*]—From time immemorial attempts have been made to utilize the direct rays of the sun as a motor for industrial purposes. During the last ten years considerable progress has been made by M. Muchot, a Professor in the Lyceum of Tours, France, which has arrested the attention of the French and Algerian Governments and scientific societies, and Muchot has received from these high authorities golden medals, the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and subscriptions aggregating nearly 100,000 francs.

A company with a larger cap

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

D. K. Tenney, of Madison, Wis., is at the Tremont.

N. Shaw, of Eau Claire, Wis., is at the Tremont.

Judge John Moses, of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, is at the Palmer House.

Senator W. B. Allison, of Dubuque, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

Charles Connaut, of Chihuahua, Mexico, is at the Sherman House.

The Veteran Union League did no business of especial interest last night.

Frank W. Clark, United States Fish Commissioner, is at the Sherman House.

Coutts Majoribank, H. F. Shearman, Russell Smith, and A. B. Copeland, London, Eng., are at the Grand Pacific.

The Justice courts were about all deserted yesterday, and the police courts were in session only for a few minutes in the morning.

The Mozart Society has secured the services of the great contralto Mme. Scalchi and of the pianist Mme. Schiller for the next concert of the society May 3.

John McCormick and Joseph Galos, insane patients, were sent to the County Jail yesterday, the former from a police court and the latter by the City Physician.

John Mack is a youth who, seeing a uniform suit of clothes in the house of the Farragut Boat Club which pleased his fancy, appropriated the same. Justice Wallace held him to the Criminal Court in $300 bail.

Bary Bunker told Justice Walsh yesterday that she had grown tired of getting drunk and dissipating, said she wanted to reform, and asked to be sent to the some worthy institution. She was sent to the Erring Woman's Refuge.

Joseph J. Weber, aged 25 years, died Sunday, after a lingering illness. He was a young man full of promise, had been a member of the Board of Trade, and his untimely demise will be regretted by a host of social and business friends.

Under the auspices of the Young People's Association of St. Paul's Universalist Church the Rev. Dr. Thomas gave his entertaining lecture on "Uses and Abuses" last evening in the lecture-room of the church. The audience which gathered was amply repaid.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: At 8 a. m., 40 degrees; 10 a. m., 43; 12 m., 46; 3 p. m., 55; 6 p. m., 53; 8 p. m., 50. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.64; 8 p. m., 29.51.

The Stonecutters' Union held a small meeting at Bohemian hall last night. Owing to the fact that it was election-day and a Bohemian candidate was running for Alderman in the seventh Ward, the meeting was but slightly attended, and nothing but routine business was done.

F. J. Vinton, England; J. C. Curruthers, New York; Col. E. G. Childs, Dallas, Tex.; R. Moffat, Breckenridge, Colo.; Commander G. C. Wiltse, U. S. N.; James W. Vail, Port Washington, N. Y.; J. C. Duff, Miss Marie Couron, and Miss Florence Couron, New York, are at the Leland.

Edwin C. Larned, who formerly resided in Chicago, but who is now a citizen of Providence, R. I., recently read a paper before the Rhode Island Historical Society describing the great fire which began its work of destruction in this city Oct. 9, 1871. A Providence journal speaks in terms of praise of Mr. Larned's paper.

A tailor named Christianson, whose home was at No. 89 California avenue, was found lying dead in a ditch in front of the house yesterday morning. As he had been on a spree and there were no marks of violence on the body, it was concluded that he accidentally fell into the ditch while drunk, and being unable to extricate himself was suffocated. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest today.

The Board of Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum met in monthly session yesterday afternoon at the institution, Mrs. N. T. Gassette presiding. The Matron reported 179 children in the institution, the largest number during its history; dismissed, 7; received, 14. The Treasurer's report showed a deficiency of $424; expenses, $1,100. Contributions amounting to $680 in cash were reported; merchandise, $256.

At the meeting of the Iroquois Club last night, in the absence of the President, Mr. S. Corning Judd was chosen President pro tem. Twenty new members were received. On motion of Mr. Hoyne, the initiation fee was increased from $25 to $50. On motion of Mr. Gregory, a committee was appointed to make an effort to secure the next Democratic National Convention in this city. Mr. Quick, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that a full-dress banquet would be given at the Palmer House April 13 at 7:30 p. m.

The Chicago alumni of Kenyon College at Gambier, O., held their annual meeting yesterday at the office of the Secretary, 164 La Salle street, and elected the following officers: President, J. H. J. Kendig; First Vice-President, George W. Cass; Second Vice-President, Albert Hayden; Secretary, Frank Compton; Historian, W. H. Strong; Executive Committee, Henry J. Rood, Ebenezer Bevy, Henry G. Perry, George W. Cass, and Albert Hayden. It was decided to hold a banquet at an early date, to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

A carpenter named George Bartaber, whose home is in Libertyville, Ill., came to Chicago Monday and went on a spree. He and his companions intended to leave the city on a late train the same night, but, reaching Union Depot too late, they went to a saloon opposite on Canal street and "punished" more liquor. Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock Bartaber was found lying on the pavement near the depot in a semi-unconscious condition and taken to the County Hospital, where he died half an hour later. Apoplexy and whisky are thought to have caused his demise.

There was very little change in the strike of the union bricklayers yesterday, although the President of that organization volunteered the information that many of the men had returned to work, having been given the advance. At the rooms of the Master Masons' and Builders' Association it was stated positively that no concessions had been made by any of the bosses to the men; that there would be no change in the condition of affairs at least until this afternoon, when the bosses will hold a meeting and further consider the demands made by the men.

The Desplaines street police were notified yesterday morning of a burglary at the new building being added to the County Hospital, some $300 worth of tools being stolen. In the afternoon Al Morris, a second-hand dealer doing business on South Halsted street, notified the police that two suspicious-looking men had offered the goods for sale at his place. Lieut. Ward and Detective Bruton went to the store with him and arrested James Donovan, Thomas Burns, and James Malone, all thieves, who had the tools in their possession. The tools await an owner at the Desplaines Street Station.

The Western Society of Engineers held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Dewitt C. Cregier in the chair. Albert H. Hogeland and E. H. Beckler, engineers on the Northern Pacific Railway, were elected associate members. The question of establishing a permanent building fund was referred to the Committee on Permanent Quarters. There was a long discussion on the finances of the association and the payment of dues. The Secretary stated that in the fourteen years since its organization very little had been lost by non-payment of dues. An amendment to the constitution was proposed, requiring a deposit of $10 with all applications for membership. Messrs. McCary, Farnum, and Wright were appointed a committee to confer with the managers of the Railway Exposition, which is to begin here May 24, and tender the services of the association.

CENTRAL FREE DSSPENSARY.

The Directors of the Central Free Dispensary held their annual meeting last evening at the office of Dr. J. P. Ross. The most interesting part of the business transacted was the presentation of the report of the work done for the two last years ending with March, as follows:

	1882-'83	1881-'82.
Total number patients	14,519	10,546
Visits to dispensary	20,453	20,824
Visits to houses	2,202	2,959
Total visits	22,655	23,783
Prescriptions prepared	45,166	35,053
Sent to County Hospital	284	161
Sent to almshouse	13	11
Number of births	12	14
Number of deaths	74	48

The total expenditures for medicines and salaries for last year was only $1,825 and a few cents. It is doubtful if many institutions in the country can show so much work done at so little cost.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The following figures show the work done at the Chicago Post-Office during the month of March: Carriers employed, 249; delivery trips daily, 752; collection trips daily, 648; registered letters delivered, 29,873; mail letters, 3,355,437; mail postal cards, 743,674; local letters, 491,883; local postal cards, 451,874; newspapers, etc., 1,352,256; letters returned to the office, 11,477; letters collected, 3,065,657; postal cards, 680,477; newspapers, etc., 1,069,932; total postage on local matter delivered, $36,198; domestic money-orders issued, $71,514; international, $28,258; domestic money-orders paid, $627,855; international, $12,832; Postmaster's deposits, $719,471; remitted to New York, $195,000.

DR. HENSON ON MONEY.

Dr. Henson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, delivered a lecture on "Money, or The Golden Calf," in the church building corner of Thirty-first street and South Park avenue last evening. There was a large audience in attendance, and the lecture, which was exceedingly amusing and interesting, was received with continued laughter and applause. Many amusing stories were told in the Doctor's inimitable style, which long since gained him a widespread reputation as a humorist. He did not profess to know much about money—nothing, in fact. He got no salary. There was a little woman at home who looked after that part of the pastoral work, and he had to depend for his pin-money on what he could pick up by marriages and side issues of that kind. The desires of men for great enterprises and mighty works could not have their true fulfillment without the wizard-like aid of money. He condemned the corrupt use of wealth which made it a curse to its owner, and extolled the proper use of money, which brought sunshine and joy to the homes of the poor and gave bright record to the charitable, philanthropica and unselfish possessor.

SUBURBAN.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

The South Evanston Board of Trustees met Monday evening to hear the report of the City Engineer relating to the water-works. Mr. Artingstall, the Engineer, made his report, giving the estimates of the cost of the different parts of the works as follows: Dredging basin, $950; tank, tower, buildings, $7,460; pipe and laying, $6,906; boilers, $1,287; pumps, $2,025; total, $18,568; estimated other expenses, $4,431; total cost, $23,000. If the tank and tower are omitted from the plan $5,500 will be saved. There is now to the credit of the village $2,779 from the special assessment, so that the amount yet to be provided would be $20,220.

The special committee to whom the matter had been referred reported that they considered Mr. Artingstall's recommendations the best.

A discussion arose as to the right of the board to appropriate funds not under its control, the amount under control being but $17,000, an assessment of $8,000 not having been confirmed by the court. Gen. White was opposed to letting a contract for the full cost under the circumstances. J. M. Brown wanted the bids let and the matter which had been hanging so long closed up.

The bidders for the tank, tower buildings, and pumps being present were interrogated as to whether they would hold their bids open for thirty days, but responded that they would not.

The Village Attorney gave it as his opinion that the village could not enter into contract for the full amount until the assessment was confirmed, unless the bidders should agree that they would rest their chance of obtaining the contract price over and above $17,000 upon the court's confirming the assessment.

Gen. White finally offered a resolution and the bidders present accepted the conditions. The resolution was to the effect that the bids be accepted, provided that the necessary assessment be confirmed by the time the site for the works be purchased; but that before these conditions were fulfilled no contracts be entered into. This resolution was passed, all present voting in the affirmative except Mr. Brown, who did not vote.

The board adjourned to meet Monday evening to finish up the other business necessary to completing the contracts.

LAKE VIEW.

The North Chicago Street Railroad Company is satisfied with the ordinance passed by the Town Board, and will at once begin to put the old dummy track in shape and run horse-cars on Evanston and Graceland avenues. It is expected that cars will be running in perhaps a week's time, or at any rate inside of two weeks.

Saturday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock there will be another election in that part of the town situated in the First School District. It is for the purpose of electing two members of the Board of Education. The terms of two members expire.

BILLIARDS.

Morris Very Comfortably Vanquishes Dion.

The fourteenth game in the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.'s grand balk-line tournament for the world's championship was played at Central Music-Hall yesterday afternoon in the presence of a fair audience, the contestants being Alonzo Morris, of Chicago, and Joseph Dion, the ex-cushion-carrom champion of New York. The betting in the pool-room prior to the game was $10 to $6, and those who were wise enough to take the short end reaped a rich harvest for their trouble. The winner of this game was sure of fifth place or better, and Morris knowing this played in grand form, beating Dion, who seemed out of form from the very start.

Morris, winning the lead, took the black ball and ran 7 before missing a single-cushion shot. Dion failed to score, and Morris, by fine position-play and delicate nursing, added 35 to his string before missing a two-cushion shot. Dion took 9, and missed a single-cushion essay. Small runs on both sides followed. In the fourth inning Dion reached double figures for the first time, he scoring 21 by beautiful open-table play before failing to count on an easy two-cushion trial. Morris duplicated these figures in the fifth by delicate kiss-nursing along the rail, falling on an easy draw from the cushion. Dion, playing open-table billiards and cushion-caroms, got 25 before failing in an all-around-the-table shot. With a run of 38, made by fine position-play, Morris turned into his second hundred in the eleventh inning, and the call was Morris 134, Dion 64.

Scoring nothing in the twelfth, 15 in the thirteenth, and 26 in the fourteenth, Morris continued to go to the front, Dion scoring 10 and 18 in the meantime. Single figures and goose-eggs followed. In the seventeenth inning Morris by pretty position-play and gentle touches scored 65 before slipping up on an easy bank. This carried him into the third hundred, and the marker's call was Morris 237, Dion 97.

With a run of 14 made by open-table play, including a beautiful long bank shot the whole length of the table, Dion turned his first corner before missing a single-cushion shot. The call was Morris 237, Dion 111. Morris, playing stronger billiards than he has shown before during the tournament, kept increasing the lead. Scoring 5 in the eighteenth, 22 in the nineteenth, and 64 in the twentieth innings, Morris turned into his fourth hundred. Dion seemingly suffering from the same complaint that had affected Sexton the night before—viz.: an inability to play billiards even a little bit. The call was Morris 328, Dion 152.

In the next three innings Morris, still playing a beautiful game, scored 4, 49, and 22, he being kissed off in the second run and missing an easy draw in the next, Dion putting together 19, 3, and 1 in the same time. The call at the end of the twenty-fourth inning was, Morris 403, Dion 174.

The expression on Dion's face was one of intense disgust, while Morris smiled as he continued to play great balk-line billiards. By careful play he scored 101 in the thirty-first inning amid great applause, finally missing a two-cushion shot. This carried him into his sixth hundred, and the call was, Morris 550, Dion 230, the latter having turned into his third hundred in the thirtieth inning with a run of 32.

In the next inning Dion, playing magnificent open billiards and cushion-carrom shots, scored 65 before missing an easy draw from the cushion. Small runs followed until the thirty-eighth inning, when Dion, by beautiful cushion-carrom play, added 45 to his string before missing a difficult cushion shot. Morris, with a single figure in the fortieth, scored the necessary 600 and game, leaving Dion with 370 buttons to his credit. The following is the

SUMMARY.

Morris—7, 35, 2, 3, 0, 21, 4, 8, 4, 2, 0, 38, 0, 15, 26, 7, 0, 65, 5, 22, 64, 4, 49, 22, 1, 9, 1, 16, 9, 10, 101, 7, 12, 0, 0, 26, 3, 2, 5, 1. Total, 600. Average, 15. Highest run, 101.

Dion—0, 2, 4, 1, 21, 3, 2, 25, 1, 4, 1, 1, 1, 10, 18, 2, 1, 14, 19, 22, 0, 19, 3, 1, 3, 8, 0, 1, 1, 32, 65, 0, 4, 10, 0, 7, 13, 35, 0. Total, 370. Average, 9 19-30. Highest run, 65. Time of game, 3 hours.

Schaefer Wins an Easy Game from Daly.

The fifteenth game of the tournament was played at the same place in the evening, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience, the contestants being Jacob Schaefer, of New York, and Maurice Daly, of the same city. The game, as is usual with all of those that Schaefer engages in, was a wonderful exhibition of the art of billiards, he playing the most difficult masses, draws, and follows with marvelous ease. The fact that Daly was at no time after the twelfth inning able to press him accounts for his not having beaten the big average made by the Frenchman on the night before in his game with Sexton, for there remains not a single doubt in the minds of the spectators that he could have done so had he been compelled. His familiarity with the Monarch cushion enables him to utilize its many advantages to a wonderful extent.

Schaefer, winning the lead, took the black ball and played billiards from the start. He scored 31 from the lay-off before missing an easy draw from the cushion. Daly failed to score, and "the Wizard," playing for position, added eight more to his string before failing to count on an easy draw. Daly knocked out six by cushion-carrom play, and then slipped up on a draw. Schaefer juggled the ivories for ten, and then missed a single-cushion venture. Daly by open table play took five, and then missed an easy cushion shot. Schaefer failed to score, and Daly, after making one, missed a single-cushion shot. "The Wizard" played them all over the boards for twenty and then failed on an easy cushion shot. Daly, playing open billiards, put together 12, and then missed an easy carrom for lack of force. Schaefer gathered the balls at the lower end of the table, and there he kept them clicking against each other with a noise like the ticking of a clock until he had rolled up 94, when he missed a hard draw from the cushion. This carried him around the first corner, and the call was Shaefer 103, Daly 24. Daly, with a series of hard breaks to play from, took 14, and then missed a two-cushion shot, being kissed off the count. Schaefer, still playing for double figures, took 17, and missed a difficult two-cushion venture. Daly failed to score, and Schaefer took 1 off the lawn. Daly proper use of money, which brought sunshine again failed to count, and Schaefer took 2 before missing an easy draw. Daly, by position play, scored 25, and then missed a long follow. Schaefer failed to score, and Daly, starting off with a beautiful long follow shot to the cushion, scored 14 by delicate nursing and open-table play before making an accidental foul by dropping his chalk on the ball. The spectators were unable to see this, and missed a decision that even Daly knew to be a just one. This run took Daly into his second hundred, and the call was Schaefer 133, Daly 101. Schaefer gathered 12 from the ivories before missing an easy single-cushion shot. Daly, playing finely for position and giving a pretty exhibition of the art of nursing, added 61 to his string before slipping up on an easy draw shot that he missed for lack of force. Schaefer took 1 and missed an easy cushion-carrom. Daly, playing like a billiard-player and making all sorts of difficult shots, that were loudly applauded by the audience, put together 47 before missing an easy draw. This turned him into the third hundred in the lead, the call being Daly 209, Schaefer 190. In the next inning "the Wizard," by a series of masterly masses, draws, and cushion shots, gathered the balls at the lower end of the table, and, keeping them clicking against each other just outside of the balk line on the right rail, he waltzed them up to head, where he nursed them until he had scored 151 and turned into the third hundred again in the lead, being kissed off count at his 153d shot. The call was Schaefer 287, Daly 209. Daly made 8 and slipped up on a cushion-shot. Schaefer added 3 to his score and missed a draw. Daly took 5 more, and missing a two-cushion shot for lack of force sat down. "The Wizard," playing beautiful billiards and touching so lightly as to lead one to suppose he was afraid of breaking the balls, scored 51, and missed a long carrom for lack of english." This carried him into his fourth hundred, and the call was Schaefer 341, Daly 224. Small runs and goose-eggs followed until the nineteenth inning, when Schaefer, playing in his own inimitable style, making points as fast as Marker Mathews wished to call them, ran up 159 before missing a two-cushion shot. This turned him into his last hundred, his score being 503, Daly's, 224. Easy play followed until the twenty-second inning, when Schaefer, traveling like a race-horse, scored 91, and the game, by his matchless nursing and position play. The following is the

SUMMARY.

Schaefer—31, 8, 10, 0, 20, 34, 17, 1, 2, 0, 12, 1, 151, 3, 51, 0, 0, 3, 159, 0, 6, 91. Total, 600; average, 27 6-22; highest run, 159.

Daly—0, 8, 5, 1, 12, 14, 0, 0, 0, 25, 38, 61, 47, 8, 5, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 10, 7.

TOURNAMENT NOTES.

An offer of $4,000 was made for the house on Friday night when Vignaux and Schaefer are to play. This was refused by Mr. M. Bensinger, the manager, who stated that he could not afford to turn it over to the speculators.

This afternoon Sexton plays Wallace, and in the evening Morris and Vignaux cross cues, and another great exhibition of the art of billiards is to be looked for.

THE FAITH CURE.

A Man in Lawrence, Mass., Dies from Exhaustion Through the Operations of a Female "Healer."

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—[Special.]—Believers in the faith cure are rudely shocked at the death of a man in Lawrence a day or two ago while under the care of a metaphysician. His name was James W. Howarth, and he had long been a sufferer from asthma. Last Thusday he placed himself under the care of Miss Anna Morse, a professional "restorer of health by faith," and Saturday evening she was sent for at his request. She arrived about 8 o'clock and requested that all the members of the family should retire from the sick chamber, and she was left with her patient alone. All that could be discovered of her mode of treatment was that she took a seat beside the sufferer and gazed intently into his face. Occasionally she would stand up and insist upon his ceasing to labor so much in trying to obtain breath, exclaiming, "Come, Mr. Howarth, we have had enough of this." Shortly after 10 o'clock she stated to the inmates that they need have no fear of her ultimately affording him relief and restoration to health, and they might retire to rest. She continued her administration of the mystic remedy until about 1 o'clock in the morning, when it was evident to the patient himself that he was growing worse and more enfeebled. Mr. Howarth now seemingly began to lose confidence in the "faith cure," as he demanded the presence of a regular physician, and Dr. Talbot was summoned. Upon his entrance Miss Morse abandoned the case, and left the premises without meeting or holding any consultation with the Doctor. The physician administered some pills, but, as he stated, with but little hope of their effecting any favorable result. The patient gradually continued to sink, and in half an hour after the "faith curer" had departed Mr. Howarth fell over on the chair and died. Dr. Talbot said the patient died from exhaustion caused by the protracted agony in which the woman had kept him for over five hours. Had a competent physician been called instead of Miss Morse, and proper remedies administered, he had no doubt the man's life could have been saved.

A TRAGIC ENDING.

During a Prize-Fight Between Two Toughs One Falls and Breaks His Neck.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 3.—[Special.]—Mike McLaughlin and Martin Linksy, both boys not more than 18 years of age, and employés of the Rochester Coal Company, whose mines are located a short distance from Dubois, Jefferson County, Pa., quarreled yesterday and agreed to settle the trouble according to prize-ring rules. The fight came off by lamplight last night and was witnessed by a large number of spectators, mostly miners. The first two rounds possessed very little interest, the antagonists being pretty evenly matched. The third round is said to have been a spirited one and heavy odds were in favor of Linksy, but McLaughlin seemed to be better scienced. The fourth round brought the claret from both, but with no advantage to either. In the fifth round both came to the scratch with no little vim, and the punishment was about evenly divided. In the sixth round both felt somewhat worse for the wear, and blowed like porpoises. Considerable sparring was indulged in, when Linsky accidentally fell, his chin striking a root. His neck was broken, and he expired almost instantly. The tragic termination of the mill caused great excitement, and it was all a few cool-headed men could do to prevent a row between the rival factions. McLaughlin gave himself up to the authorities. The Coroner held an inquest this evening, returning a verdict that Linsky's death was caused by McLaughlin. He was held on a charge of murder.

A SAGACIOUS DOG.

A remarkable action by a dog is reported from Newburg, N. Y. The other day a woman in that city, looking from her back window, saw in the house opposit a little child hanging from a window-sill, out kept from falling by a dog, which had caught her dress in its teeth. The woman of that house had left her baby, 18 months old, on the floor of the front room playing with her toys and a little terrier dog that is her constant companion. The mother was away just three minutes, but when she came back and opened the door the infant's head, arms, and shoulders were hanging beyond the stone sill of an open window, and near it, with its feet on a chair, stood the little dog holding on to the child's dress for dear life. Her child, unconscious of any danger, was crowing at some object in the yard, while the dog, holding on the dress, looked a mute appeal for haste and help. In an instant she was by her baby's side and the danger was past. When the fear had been relieved of its burden it pranced around the mother and child with a delight that was almost rantic.

TWO FRENCH REVOLTS.

Louise Michel's Manifestation in the World's Gay Capital.

A Raid on the Bakeshops, a Fiery Speech, and a Descent on the Elysee.

The Students' Rebellion at the Lycee —The Barricades Conquered by the Authorities.

PARIS, March 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—This gay city of the world—peculiar and eccentric in every particular, and variable as the winds which come no man knows whence—is at present enjoying one of its seasons of surprises. No sooner had Prince Napoleon's untimely proclamation died away, and the Princes been dismissed the army (because they were so-called Princes simply, and might kick up a row at some inopportune moment), than we find the Parisians ready for another émeute and one which at the present critical situation, so far as ministerial arrangements are concerned, may carry its force far beyond what just now appears to be among the posibilities. Like all other great cities, Paris has a large element of her population out of employment; unlike the same class in American cities, these people are largely mischief-makers. The fire of the Commune slumbers in their breasts; the memory of '93 abides with them; the crimes of '71 are still cherished. And it so happens that when these men find their leader they rally with a surprising spontaneity to perpetrate deeds of violence if necessary to accomplish their idea of liberty. The French agitator cried out against the Empire; the same agitator cries out against the Republic; in fact he wants no government except the government of self—no Emperor, no President, no Ministers, no controlling power, no laws, no prisons, no punishment, because punishment is unnecessary where man has so far advanced as to be capable of self-government. You find these people by nightly marshaling themselves under the leadership of the professional anarchist, Louise Michel, and making demonstrations in the streets of Paris which would not be tolerated in any other municipality on the globe where laws are known and the means at hand to enforce those laws. This woman—Louise Michel—has been preaching her doctrine of revolution in Switzerland, in England, and now comes to France to stir up turmoil here. The Government certainly has been very lenient towards her, and even with the experience of her preaching in Lyons has permitted her to come on here without so much as a warning that in case she is caught at her tricks of revolutionary agitation she will be placed beyond all power of carrying them out for at least some time in the future.

SO SHE CAME TO PARIS,

and, true to her nature, settled down in a house over in the quarter beyond the Judy column, contiguous to that babble of agitation, the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine. On the 18th inst.—last Thursday—she began her demonstrations, of which you have no doubt heard by telegraph. As I was a witness of the affair, I perhaps cannot do better than give a brief descriytion of it. It was a beautiful morning, the sun shining brightly but the air being a trifle sharp for this city, where, by the way, the weather the last week has been unusually cold. About noon large numbers of workingmen assembled at the Esplanade des Invalides, and on the Place Vauban. The crowd became so great finally that it was found necessary to close the doors of the Church of the Invalides containing the tomb of Napoleon, but before this was done many of the agitators had found their way into the church, where services were being held, and where they stood with uncovered heads until mass was over. Then a break was made for the Esplanade, where Louise Michel had arrived, and where she began a harangue calling upon the workingmen of Paris "not to be led like sheep to the slaughter." She had uttered but a few more words when the police, who had gathered in large numbers, compelled her to desist; but this did not stop her course. Placing herself at the head of a column of workingmen she left the spot, marched down the Rue du Bac as far as the Rue des Sevres, into which street she turned on her way to the Boulevard St. Germain. It was in the Rue de Sevres that I first came upon the motley crowd filing the thoroughfare from curb to curb, and headed by the fanatical and anarchical spirit. In her hands she bore a black staff from which fluttered a black flag. She was dressed in deep black, and her veil, which only covered her forehead, left her heavy features to plain view. She is, I should judge, about 40 years of age; in feature what one would naturally call far from propossessing; lips heavy, eyes sharp; nose straight; complexion tawny.

SHE WALKED WITH ALL THE BEARING

of a soldier, erect, and firmly holding the flag-pole as fixedly as though she had been trained to bearing the colors of a regiment. And as the constantly increasing crowd followed on, keeping up an infintellizible chant, this woman, who would overturn all government, marched composedly at their head, looking neither to the right nor left, and unmoved by the cheers which her followers bestowed upon her. The shopkeepers along the route looked on with surprise and wondered who it was and what it meant; the cabmen along the curb were at loss to explain the outpouring; but when the moving mass neared the Boulevard St. Germain they explained who and what they were by overt acts which should have warranted the incarceration of the whole lot. "We want bread," they cried, and at once entered boulangeries to the right and left, taking what they wanted and passing on to other and fresher fields. "We want bread," they cried; and with this they ransacked patisseries, preferring pies and cakes to good bread, like tramps the world over. The shopkeepers, powerless to defend themselves, saw their stores ransacked and their goods taken by these laborless workmen, and could do nothing but look on and dodge the flying loaves and sweetmeats. "We want bread," cried the crowd of well-fed, fat-faced, muscular fellows who had fallen into the crowd, and reëchoed the sentiments of Michel, who once more came to a halt and made another inflammatory speech. Then some one cried "To the Elysée!" much as Desmoulins cried "to the Bastille" in 1789, and to the Elysée they went pell-mell, for the purpose, no doubt, as one of the Paris morning papers puts it "to see if any sandwiches had been left over in the Faubourg St. Honoré." But the authorities had become awakened to the fact that there was mischief afoot, and since the morning had gathered a large force of soldiers and "guardians of the peace," as the police are called here, so that when the malcontents came across the Place de la Concorde and on towards the official residence of the French President they found their way blocked and entrance to President Grévy's headquarters effectually estopped. It is pretty generally conceded that the mob was in just that condition that it would have gone to any extreme had it not been headed off as it was. There had a few nights before been a grand ball at the Elysée, and this was made a pretext for the attack upon that palace, it being held a crime by these Michelites that gayety should hold sway at the President's house when their children were starving.

THE AFFAIR OF THIS DAY

gave Paris something to talk about, and was the source of much discussion in the newspapers, two of which, the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois*, were accused by the other press with having instituted the émeute. But the *Figaro* denied the charge most positively, saying it had done nothing but point out the possibility of such an occurrence, and it would do so again whenever it saw like danger impending. Two days later the habitués of the cafés began talking the matter over with much vehemence. In the meantime Louise Michel had been arrested by the police, but at once liberated, singularly enough, and it is now promised that Sunday, the 17th, will witness one of the greatest demonstrations ever held in Paris, it being the celebration of the Commune. Reactionary journals are already crying out that the Republic is in danger because the funds fell off 45 or 50 centimes in one day—a fall probably caused on the eve of the fortnightly settlement of the false rumor of M. Grévy's resignation. The *Pays*, in an article headed "Panic," says: Everybody who can afford to leave Paris is going away, and from dread of next Sunday householders are plastering up their cellar windows for fear of petroleum, as in 1871." Such sensational statements as these of course are to be taken with very large grains of allowance. I do not believe that any such disaster is apprehended, although it is a fact that the military forces at Vincennes, Versailles, and elsewhere in this neighborhood are being placed in positions for speedy calls should their services be necessary. During the troubles of the 9th a number of people were arrested by the police. It appears that a good many of them were foreigners. The Government has since decided to expel from France all foreigners who were arrested and condemned for rioting and participation in this manifestation, as well as in the lesser one headed by the same leaders on the 11th inst.

WHAT DOES THIS WOMAN WANT?

What is she striving for? Anarchy. She wants no Government, either by Emperor, King, or President; no Monarchies or Republics; no controlling executive power. She wants no laws for the government of mankind, no restraining influences, no bounds beyond which there shall be a penalty for stepping. She wants no prisons for the punishment of crime, for the incarceration of mankind's worst foes, man himself. She would have Governments, laws, prisons, all punishments abolished. And what would she substitute? The government of self by self. This world, she says, is so far advanced that man can manage himself without the assistance of any outside restraining influence, such as the fear of imprisonment or death. So she has gone among these workingmen in the neighborhood of the Fabourg St. Antoine and elsewhere in Paris and counsels them to upset and destroy and govern themselves. "These men want bread," she says, "and wherever they are fighting for bread, there I will be leading them."

A STUDENTS' INSURRECTION.

Mr. Tennyson has said somewhere that the little boys begin to shoot and stab when a revolution breaks out in France. Singularly enough on the heels of this political demonstration, it it may so be called, we have had another one on a lesser scale, but of some significance in its way. The boys this time have not taken up weapons in their defense, but have gone into a wholesale barring-out process that has had some sweeping effects. They got a taste of their riotous manifestations, no doubt, from the events of the 9th and 11th, for boys are Jacobites, or Jacobins, or Tories, or red Republicans, just as public affairs shape themselves, and in the present case one of the boys concerned is said to have paraded with Louse Michel and her vagrants in their campaign for bread. The scene of the revolt—for revolt it was—was the Lycée Louis le Grand, and ended in 250 pupils being expelled with the aid of the police. The excuse for the miniature insurrection was that the Principal of the Lycée had found it necessary to expel a pupil who was a favorit with the school-fellows. Such an effort is attended with different results here from what it would be in America. Although an attempt was made to change the determination of M. Gidel, the Principal, he remained inflexible. For three days the matter lay dormant, but at last, when all the boys were in the playground the revolt broke out. Forming themselves in a body, they cried, "*A bas Gidel! a mort Gidel!*" The stubborn Gidel, not relishing this language, ordered five of the boys to go home—to pack up their things and get out. Like the true Frenchman, who in a manifestation shouts "On to the Elysée" or "To the Bastile," so these five French lads raised the cry of "*Aux dortoirs!*" and made a rush thitherward, followed by all the pupils. Once in the room they barricaded it, broke up the bedsteads, cut the mattresses, smashed the windows, destroyed the furniture, and all the time kept up the war-cry of "*A mort Gidel!*" What could a Principal do with a howling pack of youngsters of that sort, who not only threatened to but would have broken his head had he dared to place himself within range of their missiles? The only thing was to send for the police, whereupon the boys diplomatically raised the white flag and requested to send two comrades to negotiate for them. A parley ensued before forty policemen. The delegates demanded as a condition of their surrender that no one should be expelled and that the boy sent home on Friday should be taken back. This would not be listened to, and the two delegates were promptly marched out of the Lycée and sent home. This, of course, raised the fight again, to quell which the police had to break the doors and capture the rebels after a severe fight. Afterwards some 250 of them were expelled, and the Principal is under protection of the police. That's the way the French schoolboy does things when he is not suited with and discipline of the Principal. C. E. H.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The French statesman, M. Léon Say, makes a curious report on the Channel Tunnel. The most remarkable portion of it is the fact that so much work has been done. Under date of March 15, after describing the delay in obtaining proper boring machines, M. Say says:

"The gallery made with the Beaumont machine had last Saturday reached 678 mètres, reckoned from the mouth, and has already gone under the sea. The geological reconnaissances which it has led to are of great importance for the continuance of our works. The leakage of water is slight, and in the 526 mètres already bored by the Bearmont machine is less than that met with in parts nearer to the mouth. The fact is more interesting, because everything indicates that our gallery will now on the Queneu protuberance—viz.: the part where we might most have feared faults which would afford an easier passage to subterranean water. . . . Our outlay up to today is nearly 1,750,000 francs. We shall thus, on completing another 1,000 mètres of the Beaumont gallery, which in all respects will give fresh and useful information, have expended nearly the 2,000,000 we pledged ourselves by the act of concession to devote to investigations showing the possibility of the execution of the submarine tunnel. The results arrived at seem already to give an affirmative and on all points favorable reply to this serious question."

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

Office of Prof. M. Delafontaine, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Chicago, March 5, 1883.—Messrs. Steele & Price—Gents: You call my attention to the repeated statement made by a rival firm, that your, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, is a weak one—lacking of that raising power which alone gives value to a pure article, and you ask me whether that statement is borne out by the facts known to me.

During the last ten years, I have several times examined your baking powder, and especially tested it for strength. My experiments show that its raising power is superior to that of the other much advertised powder, made by said rival firm, and that result is obtained without resorting to the use of ammonia either as is done by them.

I wish to add that I ascertain the strength of a baking powder by a method which gives accurate results, and is much less liable to errors than those followed by some other chemists.

I will say also, that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder contains no alum or ammonia. It is as pure and well made today as it was ten years ago when I analyzed it for the first time. Respectfully, M. DELAFONTAINE.

A DEATH-WALTZ.

[London *Telegraph*.]—A melancholy affair took place yesterday morning at Bacup, Lancashire. A private ball was given in the town on Tuesday night, and dancing was kept up to a very late, or rather early, hour. During one of the waltzes a young lady named Miss Martha Spraggon, who had throughout the evening been, to all appearance, in good health, suddenly sank into her partner's arms and shortly afterwards expired. The guests immediately separated.

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago.

Buck & Rayner's fragrant Dentifrice preserves and beautifies the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGES.

HICKEY—CROWLEY—Daniel R. Hickey and Miss Katie T. Crowley Monday, April 2 by the Rev. P. Conway at Church of the Holy Name.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—At Hot Springs, Ark., March 31, Lillie Welch Anderson, wife of Dr. T. Anderson, of Chicago, after a long-continued illness, aged 25 years. At rest in Christ.

SHIELDS—At 35 Spruce-st., April 2, of pneumonia, John Clark Shields, a native of Kildare County, Ireland, and beloved husband of Kate Shea, aged 49 years 7 months and 26 days.

Funeral will leave St. Jarlath's Church at 10:30 a. m. Thursday, April 5, to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ New York papers please copy.

CALLAHAN—April 2, at her residence, No. 88 Dearborn-av., Mrs. Celia Callahan, only sister of William Gibbons, of Omaha, and of Mrs. John English, of Chicago, in the 47th year of her age.

General by cars at 8 a. m. Thursday, April 5, to Kenosha.

DEEGAN—April 2, Mary N. Deegan, beloved wife of Philip Deegan, in her 35th year.

Will be buried in Cincinnati April 6.

☞ Cincinnati, Pottsville (Pa.), New York City, Boston, and Denver (Colo.) papers please copy.

WATSON—April 2, Thomas B. Watson, aged 30 years, late of New York.

Funeral from 838 Emerald-av. Wednesday, April 4, by carriages to Rosehill.

☞ New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

DEATHS.

LOW—At Dover, N. H., April 2, Nathaniel Low, M. D., father of William H. Low, of this city.

KANE—April 2, Catherine Esther, daughter of Laurence and Elizabeth Kane.

Funeral from parents' residence, 77 Johnson-st., at 10 a. m. April 4, by carriages to Calvary.

BEADE—At Chippewa, Ont., March 28, Annie, beloved wife of Dr. T. W. Be

FLERSHEIM & CO.
EGULAR SALE
NITURE,
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AND
ousehold Goods,
FURNITURE of Residence sold
Chattel Mortgage.
ALSO
nd Pails Axle Grease,
Lbs. Packing,
his Morning.
LISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
34 and 36 Randolph-st.
ing, April 4, at 10 o'clock,
AT OF 6 ROOMS.
T MADISON-ST.,
r, Bed-room, Dining-room, and
dding, &c., &c.
LERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.
ORNING, APRIL 5TH,
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
ICHIGAN-AV.
t Furniture
rivate residence.
ood and Turkish Parlor Suits.
T CHAMBER SETS.
SQUARE PIANO.
d Mantel Mirrors.
ND B. B. CARPETS.
LACE CURTAINS.
ion Engravings and Oil Paintings.
es. Large Hall Tree.
dry, and Kitchen Outfit.
Plated, and Glassware.
ng, Stoves, etc., etc. Every-
class residence.
ily declining housekeeping.
N, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.
ng, April 6, at 10 O'clock,
UR STORE.
ble Trade and Retail Sale
LD AND
VER WATCHES,
Display Diamonds,
PLATED GOLD JEWELRY,
GLASSES, ETC.
, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
G...EE'S SALE
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...LLEN & CO.
STOCK OF
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nt $75,000.00.
COMMENCING
orning, April 17,
at 10 o'clock,
following days until the whole
old. The stock consists of
al Wholesale Stock
OF
and Fancy Groceries.
order of BRADFORD
NCOCK, Assignee.
S,
FFEE,
BACCO,
GARS,
AN GOODS,
&c., &c.
FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.
OMEROY, SON & CO.,
pioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
O RUSH-ST.
dnesday Morning,
the Entire Furniture of an
FLAT
le-Top Chamber Sets, Parlor Set,
in Carpets, Bedding, Crockery,
ensils, Etc., Etc. All First-Class
CKERING PIANO.
Sale Without Reserve.
MEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.
IER'S
Suitable for presents.
Try it once.
78 Madison-st., Chicago.
CANDY
OLD-FASHION MOLASSES.
Caramels, fresh hourly, 25c
per pound. 3-lb. box full of
Candy. 50c. KRANZ.
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SEEDS
n, Lawn, and Field, of every variety.
EN IMPLEMENTS
Of all kinds.
OLESALE AND RETAIL.
M SIBLEY & CO.'S,
29 to 36 Randolph-st.
icago Malleable Iron Co,
ago & Northwestern Railway and
an accept a limited amount of orders
delivery.
ron-av., cars.
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FIXTURES!
Large variety and very
low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO.,
81 Randolph-st.
AN'S
Loan Office,
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Sil-
ver, and Precious Stones.

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MONEY TO LOAN
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THE COURTS.

The Holloway Contempt Case.

The contempt case of Robert Holloway, the Clydesdale horse-man, was set for hearing yesterday morning before Judge Drummond, but the defendant and his attorney, Mr. W. C. Goudy, both failed to come to time. The charge against Holloway is that in violation of an order of court he sold a large number of horses at his farm near Alexis, Warren County, receiving therefor about $18,000, which he failed to deposit in the First National Bank of Monmouth, as he had been ordered to do, or to account for in any other way. When these facts were brought before the notice of Judge Drummond an order was issued on Holloway to show cause yesterday morning why he should not be attached for contempt in disobeying the injunction. A motion for the appointment of a Receiver was to come up at the same time. Mr. Hardy, the attorney for McKean and Buchanan, the complainants in the case, was on hand when court came, and waited for nearly an hour and a half for Holloway to put in his appearance. At the end of that time the Judge told him he might draw up the order he desired, and an order of attachment was then prepared for Holloway's arrest by the Marshal. By previous consent of the parties Mr. Asiel Bennett, brother of Judge Blodgett, was appointed Receiver. Mr. Blodgett is a stock-raiser at Waukegan, and will remove Holloway's hosres from Alexis to Waukegan, where they will be sold. The unsold portion of Holloway's stock comprises over 100 horses.

Later in the day Mr. Goudy appeared for Holloway, and informed the Judge that he had had a conversation with Judge Lawrence, counsel for complainants, and the parties were negotiating a settlement, and he did not wish any order entered that would prejudice matters. Arrangements had not come in, and said negotiations were going on, and the parties would come in again at 3 p. m. No one, however, materialized at that time, and nothing was done except that the execution of the order for Holloway's arrest was temporarily stayed.

United States Courts.

The Singer Manufacturing Company filed a bill yesterday against the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company and William G. Wilson to restrain infringement of John Shellenberger's patent issued June 28, 1859, for an improvement in shuttle carriers for sewing-machines.

Suit Transferred.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 3.—Judge Simonton granted a motion to transfer the case of the State vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company to the United States Court.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Nos. 101, 102, 103, 243, 257, and 34. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—2, 16, 30, and 42 to 70, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 7,292, 7,296, 7,318, 7,330, 7,350, 7,354, 7,370, and 7,374. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—First call first fifty cases on the new calendar. Trial call first five cases marked for trial on the first call.

JUDGE GARDNER—No first call. 21, and 22 on his new calendar. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—241, 243, 244, 245. No. 237. Stranahan vs. Earle, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call 76, 103, 117, and 118. No. 606, Powell vs. Dryer, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE MORAN—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. No case on hearing.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 12, 21, 38, 204, 225, 369, 400, 407, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 122, 123.

JUDGE BARNUM—Nos. 807, 13, 33, 985, 66, 114, 102, 103, 104, 286, 581, 682, 683, 684.

A CLEAR CASE.
Auburn hair inclined to curl;
Honest eyes and winning smile;
Form to set the brain awhirl;
Lips that might a saint beguile:
That's the girl.
Taller than the maiden coy;
Truthful, fearless, handsome, strong;
Heart of gold without alloy;
Halting ne'er 'twixt right and wrong:
That's the boy.
Window-panes festooned with rime;
Leafless trees and hillsides bare;
Town-clock sounding night's chime;
Street-lamps gleaming here and there:
That's the time.
Nestling at the mountain's base,
With its one long, quiet street
Clasped in Winter's white embrace;
Quaint old village, prim and neat:
That's the place.
Truant arm and shy embrace;
Tender vows in willing ear;
Kisses on an upturned face;
Whispered, "Yes, I love you dear!"
That's the case.
—*Buffalo Courier.*

ODD HAPPENINGS.

A stove made in 1828 in York, Pa., was recently sold for $1,000.

Joseph Thompson of Simmons' Gap, Ga., has had nine wives and fifty-three children.

A silver dime was found in the yelk of an egg recently broken at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee.

The only bequest in the will of Morris E. Jones, of Lancaster County, Pa., gave to Mary E. Whiteside his daughter Della to do with her as she pleases.

A Portland, Ore., expressman put his overcoat over his horse as it stood in the street, while he rinsed it stamped on the sidewalk to keep warm.

While skating in the river at Shippingport, Ky., a fisherman brought up a rubber overcoat containing a pocketbook, in which were a $50 banknote and a $20 gold piece.

"Just for fun" a scoundrel at Richmond, Va., gave a boy a pint of whisky to drink. The boy died, and his murderer has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

An eighty-day clock that had been given to the wife of Douglas Ottinger, of Erie, Pa., as a wedding present by her husband, stopped at the very moment she died, and cannot be started again.

Charles Clewell, of Catawissa, Pa., upon cleaning up the old granary on the premises lately occupied by his deceased father, found $700 in old gold and silver coin in a barrel of screenings.

A California paper says: "In passing over the glassy surface of Truckee River, which is now frozen to the bottom, whole schools of trout are seen firmly fixed just where the cold wave struck them."

A well-to-do farmer, living near Reading, Pa., created a sensation by bringing his three young and handsome daughters into court as the plaintiffs in three separate actions for breach of promise of marriage.

The first night on which Samuel Scott, of Wartburg, Tenn., went into a bed to sleep he died. He weighed 350 pounds, and, by a physician's advice, used to sleep by kneeling upon the floor, with his head resting upon a chair.

A man in Warren County, Kentucky, climbed a tree to shake down an opossum that his dogs had treed. The limb proved rotten, and Smith came down so rapidly that the dogs did not discover their error until they had nearly killed him.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

The Chicago banks were closed yesterday on account of the city election.

The New York stock market was rather quiet yesterday, opening slightly lower and improving later, closing firm. There was some covering by shorts, and leading stocks were strengthened by reports of continued large earnings. The manipulation of the money market is also believed to be nearly at an end. The advance in Northwestern was attributed to the statement that there is a surplus of four or five millions, and that the road will pay an extra dividend. Burlington was hammered some on reports of cutting and pool troubles. It was denied that Boston was selling Oregon Transcontinental, which weakened early but led in the subsequent improvement.

The old Directors and officers of the Missouri Pacific have been reélected.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives a statement of the semi-annual dividends and interest payable in that city in April. The changes in bank dividends for the six months are not numerous. Of the fifty-nine banks within the limits of Boston, five pay 5 per cent (one 2½ per cent quarterly), five 4 per cent, two 3½ per cent, twenty-five 3 per cent, sixteen 2½ per cent, two 2 per cent, one $6 per share. Two pass dividends and one is a new bank. Six increase the sum distributed among the stockholders.

Following is a summary of the dividends and interest paid out in Boston this month with comparisons:

Bank dividends	$1,305,200
Interest on city and U. S. bonds	2,630,333
Interest on railroad bonds	2,167,750
Railroad dividends	878,788
Miscellaneous dividends	361,750
Total, April 1, 1883	$8,144,776
Oct. 1, 1882	7,050,525
April 1, 1882	6,475,830
Oct. 1, 1881	6,413,017

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—Stocks opened very dull, and in many cases ⅛@¼ below the closing of last night, but soon became stronger, and, though there was no great activity, prices advanced by 11 o'clock to above the closing of last night, and by 12 o'clock was buoyant. Northwestern was a feature, advancing 3 for the preferred and 2¾ for the common. Oregon & Transcontinental was stronger and advanced 1 per cent. Rochester & Pittsburg was also active and higher. The remainder of the list was also stronger, but only advanced ⅛@⅞ higher, the latter Lake Shore. After 12:30 o'clock the stock market was more active and stronger, and the highest prices of the day were made for all stocks. The features were Northwest, St. Paul, Rochester & Pittsburg, and Lackawanna. The remainder of the list was strong and advanced ½@⅝. The advance which began about 11 o'clock with Northwestern was maintained through the day. In the last hour the market was less active, and prices declined ⅛@⅜ from the prices at 2 o'clock, but closed firm, leaving the net advance for the day ⅛@1¾ on the general list, the latter on St. Paul and Oregon & Transcontinental.

There was extensive covering on shorts in Northwest common and preferred, some of them said to have been put out sixty days ago. The advance was supposed to be on pool orders well distributed in the room. The old report of stock to be issued at par was circulated.

New strength appeared in St. Paul on intimations from insiders that the return of Mr. Mitchell would be signalized by quite an important movement in the stock. Mr. Mitchell is understood to be talking in a very reassuring way about the business of St. Paul for the season, and his friends get an idea that the stock at least is, in his opinion, very cheap. There has been some talk of a Milbank pool in the common, although this report is not credited in some usually well-informed St. Paul circles.

The fact that advances in Northwest have heretofore been followed in a good many cases by higher prices for Omaha and for Lake Shore has led to some buying of these stocks. The people who have advanced Northwest today are believed to be bulls on other Vanderbilt stocks, and have it in their power to bring about higher prices whenever they choose to do so.

It is said that important developments in Missouri Pacific may be expected within a short time. The exact nature of the movement has not transpired.

The advance in Rochester & Pittsburg today has brought excellent buying. Some of the strongest commission-houses are looking carefully into the merits of the stock, and they seem to be very well satisfied with the result.

The *Herald's* money article says:

Stocks were all better today, and the bulls were in high spirits. Losing sight of the fact that "one swallow does not make a summer," they rather confidently assumed that today's improvement was the beginning of a bull movement that was to be lasting in its duration and prolific of higher prices. A large majority of stock operators earnestly hope that this will be the case, but there have been so many slips between the cup and the lip upon equally promising occasions during the last year or so that it is pardonable to question whether today's improvement is "means business" or not. The course of prices certainly looked like it. Almost everything upon the list that had any attention paid to it at all showed some sort of betterment. Of course the prime favorite were benefited most, and after them the rank and file.

The leaders in the day's advance were the Northwestern shares, and their determined appearance at the front of speculation ralied the whole list. The common stock advanced from 134½ to 138¾ and the preferred from 151 to 154. Of course everybody wanted to know the reason why, but no matter how turned out there were more curious inquiries than satisfactory answers. One report had it that the long-talked-of "melon" was at last to be cut, and Gurney's surplus earnings was to be divided among shareholders of record. Another report had it that the movement was simply a bang at the shorts, having as an incentive the knowledge that a large number of seller did not dare buy options were about falling due, and that the makers of them would be necessarily forced in the market to cover the same. The best opinion seemed to be that the covering of shorts did much to stimulate the advance than the foggy promises of an extra dividend. Nevertheless, the rise in Northwest stimulated the whole list and closed up the market with an average advance of at least 1 per cent.

Among the stocks to improve was Oregon & Transcontinental, which was helped by the official statement made this morning showing the company to possess the following assets: $26,000,000 of Northern Pacific common stock, valued at $13,000,000; $18,000,000 of Northern Pacific preferred, valued at $9,000,000; $9,500,000 Oregon Railway & Navigation Company stock, valued at $13,100,000; cash items, $4,500,000. This makes an aggregate of $46,100,000 of assets at present cash prices of all the securities. The capital stock of the Oregon & Transcontinental represented by the $46,100,000 of assets is $35,000,000. The securities are all in the possession of the company and are unpledged. The company has no floating debt.

Mr. Gowen has again something to say about Reading. He is reported to state that during the first two years of the Receivership the road failed to earn its fixed charges and running expenses by about $1,400,000; that the third year (1882) showed a net profit of about $800,000, or about 3 per cent upon the capital stock; and that if the present indications are realized, the road this year will earn not less than 6 per cent net.

Among the strong and active stocks today was Rochester & Pittsburg, the price reaching 22¾.

Money is in pretty sharp demand, the rate ruling 15 per cent at one time. Easier prices are expected, however, upon the Treasury disbursements upon account of called bonds, which begin tomorrow. Of the $5,000,000 called bonds $3,000,000 of which $2,000,000 belong to the State of New York) have already been presented for redemption.

Stocks closed strong and nearly at the best figures of the day.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with the amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last—Apr 3	Last—Apr 2
Alton & T. H.	100	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
do pfd	100	91	91	91	91	93¾
Am. Cable	50	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	68
Canada So	1,000	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	58¾
Central Pacific	5,450	73¾	74¼	73¾	74	73¾
Chicago & Alton	5	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	135½
C. B. & Q	815	124	124½	124	124¼	124¾
C. C. & I. C	200	71	71	71	71	71
Ches. & Ohio	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
do pfd	200	32	32	32	32	32
do 2d pfd	300	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Col. Coal & I	1,400	32¾	34	32¾	34	32
Den. & Rio. G	5,300	47	47¾	47	47¾	48¾
Den. & Hud	710	108½	109	108½	108½	109¾
D., L. & W	25,340	134¾	135	134¾	134¾	135
Dan. & S. C	10	95½	95½	95½	95½	96
Erie	1,330	37	37¾	37	37¾	37¾
Erie seconds		96¾	97	96¾	97	96¾
E. Tenn. & G	1,030	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
do pfd	4,800	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¾	41¾
H. & S. J	10	92	92	92	92	94
Houston & Tex	300	23	23¾	23	23	24
L. S. & W	1,100	94	94¾	94	94¾	95¾
Ill. Central	600	140½	140¾	140¾	140¾	142¾
Lake Shore	6,370	108¾	109	108¾	108¾	109
Louisville	600	63	63	63	63	63¾
Louis. & Nash	1,000	54	54¾	54	54¾	54
L. N. I. C., 4 p. ct.	100	80	80	80	80	
Metropolitan	110	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	
Met. Elevated	1,000	80¾	81	80¾	81	81¾
Mich. Cent	3,100	95¾	94¾	95¾	94¾	96¾
Morris & Essex	100	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	
Mo. Pacific	4,300	101¾	102¾	101¾	102¾	103¾
N. Y. Cent	1,100	126	126¾	126	126¾	126¾
N. Y. C. & St. L	100	28	28	28	28	
do pfd	100	78	78	78	78	
N. Y., L. & W	15	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
N. Y., L. E. & W	31,270	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾	
Nor. & W	50	42	42	42	42	41
Northern Pac	7,300	49¾	50¾	49¾	50¾	49¾
do pfd	4,017	85¾	86	85¾	86	85¾
Northwestern	27,514	134¾	139¾	134¾	137¾	134¾
do pfd	3,525	151	154	151	154	151
Ohio Central	1,650	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¾
Ohio Southern	100	15	15	15	15	
Ont. & Western	2,125	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
O. Trans-Con	8,800	75¾	80¾	75¾	79¾	80¾
Pacific Mail	200	40¾	41	40¾	41	40¾
Peoria, D. & E	1,400	35	35¾	35	35¾	35¾
Reading	700	55¾	56¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Rich. & Dan	300	53	53	53	53	53
do term	300	23	23	23	23	23
Rock. & Pitts	21,300	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¾	21¾
Rock Island	800	123¾	125	123¾	125	123¾
St. Paul	16,720	99¾	103	98¾	103	99¾
do pfd	300	117	117¾	117	117¾	
St. Paul & O	3,500	140¾	142	140	142	140¾
do pfd	1,300	106	106¾	106	106¾	106¾
St. P., M. & M	310	137¾	138	137¾	138	138
Texas Pacific	6,010	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	40
Union Pacific	9,620	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	95¾
Wabash	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
do pfd	3,800	67¾	69	67¾	69	67¾
Western Union	1,715	82¾	83¾	82¾	82¾	82¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

5s	103½	4½s	112¾
5s	103¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	120
4s	113¾		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	114	Tex. Pac. R. G	82¼
Erie seconds	97	Union Pacific firsts	111¾
L. E. & W. (ofd.)	103¼	U. P. land g. (ex. int.)	105½
St. P. & S. C. firsts	109	U. P. s. f. 7s	116½
Tex. Pac. land grants	67¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	99½	Tenn. 6s, new	40¼
Missouri 6s	110¾	Virginia 6s	37
St. Joseph	105¾	Virginia 6s ex. mat. c	37
Tenn. 6s, old	43	Virginia 6s df'd	11½

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	128	United States	58
American	88	Wells, Fargo	123

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$200 U S 4s coup	119¾	$500 Mem&Erie 1st	97
5000 At'l. & P. & S. W. 5s	40¾	8000 M K & T gen 6s	80¼
2000 Ark 7s L R & F S	53	5000 N Y W S & B 1st	76¾
5000 Alb & Susq 1st	118	3000 N Y Cent 6s reg	129½
1000 C & O 6s	55¾	2000 N Y C 6s of '83	104¾
2000 C & O 1st series A	80	7000 do do	104¾
9000 do do series B	92¾	1000 N Y C & St. L 1st	104¾
3000 do do	93	1000 No Pac 1st coup	104¾
1000 C H V & T 1st	82	7000 do do	104¾
2000 C St P M & O 6s	98¾	1000 do do	104¾
1000 C St P & M 1st	115	1000 N J Cent con assd	111
900 Chi & Pac 1st coup	125¾	8000 Ohio Central 1st	89¾
2000 C St P M & O con	98	6000 Ohio Southern 1st	80
1000 C St P & M 1st	115	6000 Ogn R & N 1st	100¾
1000 C P gold bonds	114¾	1000 Ogn & Trans 1st	103¾
8000 Rcte 7s cons gold	125¾	6000 Ogn & Trans 1st	103¾
5000 Erie 5th ass	110	6000 R & D deb	62
5000 K T V & G 6s	72¾	10000 So Caro inc	63½
1000 Ft W & Den 1st	109	5000 St L & I M 5s	77¾
12000 do do	109¾	1000 S P M & M 1st	108½
2000 H & S J 8s cony	108¾	3000 do do	108¾
2000 M U Tel 6s	84¾	1000 do do	108¾
1000 do	84¾	1000 St L & C & N O 1st	110
2000 M & St P 7s 10	121	24000 Tex Pac inc R	17¾
5000 M & N Div 1st	107	2000 Tex Pac 2d	100¾
2000 do	107¾	3000 Utah So g m 7s	102

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 Ark 7s M O & R	49½	7000 M U Tel 6s	84¾
10000 Ark 7s L R P	49¾	2000 do	84¾
3000 do	50	1000 do	85
6000 A & P 1st pfd	38¾	3000 Mo Pac 1st	104
7000 B C R & N 1st	101	2000 Metropolitan 1st	97
1000 Col Coal 6s	80¾	1000 Metropolitan 2d	85
1200 do	81	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	103¾
3000 Can South 1st	107¾	25000 N Y W S & B 1st	76¾
10000 C U C & I consd	122¾	2000 do	76¾
1000 C St P M & O con	116¾	5000 do	76¾
3000 do	107	6000 NY,L E & W 2d con	90¾
2000 E T Va & G inc	35	3000 N Y Cent 6s 1885	103¾
1000 E T Va & G 5s	73¾	3000 N Y W S & B con	95¾
1000 E T Va & G 5s	73¾	9000 No Pac 1st	104¾
1000 Ft Wayne 2d	134¾	1000 O R & N 1st	100¾
1000 Ft W & Den 1st	109	1000 do	100¾
7000 L & W Beon assd	102¾	5000 R W & O 5s	71
2000 Int'l coup 6s	85¾	5000 So Carolina 2d	94
7000 M K & T gen 6s	80¼	10000 Tex Pac Rio	82¾
10000 do	80¾	1000 W & St Paul 1st	108½
28000 M U Tel 6s	84¾		

3 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

$200 Ga 7s new	106¾	7000 N W S F 5s coup	99¼
4000 A & N 2d	103¾	1000 N W 1st	109¾
1000 C & O 1st ser B	102¾	3000 N J Cen con 1st	105
1000 do	90	7000 Ore Trans 1st	85¾
2000 C St L & N O 5s	104¾	1000 O R & N 1st	100¾
1000 C C & I C increst's	107¾	5000 No Pac 1st	103¾
10000 do	73¾	3000 St P M & M 1st	107¾
1000 Can So 1st	85¾	1000 Oak con 1st	109¾
2000 Can So gtd	90	2000 St L & K Nist ofd	107¾
2000 Col Coal 6s	81¾	1000 do	109¾
2000 E Tenn 1st	73	1000 St L & I M 5s	77¾
5000 do	73¾	5000 do	77¾
1000 E Tenn inc	35¾	32000 Tex Pac inc lg	67¾
10000 do	35¾	2000 Tex Pac 1st	82¾
5000 Ft Wayne 2d	133¾	5000 Terre Haute inc	30
2000 Intnl coup 6s	85¾	1000 U Pac 1st mtg	114¾
3000 Long Island	108¾	10000 Oak con gtd 6s	109¾
10000 M & E 1st	122	1000 do	79¾
3000 M U Tel 6s	84¾	10 Cont bank	130
13000 M K & T gen 6s	80¾	51 Adams ex	128
1000 do	81	30 Wells Fargo ex	125
10000 Mob & O 1st ser B	104¾	100 do	124¾
5000 N YW S & B 1st	76¾	100 do	124¾
1000 do	76¾	30 American ex	89
20000 N Y L E & W 2ds	97	60 U S ex	60

NEW YORK, April 3.—Money 8@15, closing offered at 12.

Prime mercantile paper, 6@7½.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 481¾; sterling exchange, demand, 484.

Produce exports for the week, $5,754,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—[Special.]—The money market today showed increased activity, the payment of dividends and other settlements causing the turning over of a large amount of money. This is shown in the suddenly increased amount of exchanges in the clearing-house, which today were more than double those of last week. This movement has developed an unequal distribution of funds, and there was a brisk borrowing demand at the clearing-house, which carried the rate between bulls up to 1 per cent on most of the transactions. Some lenders asked 5 per cent, and it is understood took their money home rather than to lend it at any such rate. Not all banks were in which there was a larger proportion than usual, were neglected at 5@6@7.

The exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, for the week ending March 28, from Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans were as follows:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	1,063,736	1,577,859
France	254,864	145,745
Holland and Belgium	170,417	27,454
Spain and Portugal	110,476	7,000
Germany	17,698	127,300
West Indies, Brazil, etc	182,394	29,849
Total, bu	2,165,588	1,858,210

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,121	6,682	3,497
Tuesday	5,600	11,300	3,000
Total	10,721	17,982	6,497
Same time last week	8,647	15,907	8,397
Shipments—			
Monday	2,410	2,435	1,817

CATTLE—There was a quiet and generally easier market. The supply was comparatively light, but shippers did not appear to stand in need of many cattle, and only purchased more for feeding. Nothing very fine was offered. The best lots consisted of mature, well-fatted steers averaging from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. and were taken at $4.80@5.00. Few went above $5.00 while the major part crossed the scales at $4.30@4.60.

Butchers' stock was less active than usual and prices averaged lower. Good to prime cows and handy little steers sold at pretty full rates, while the poorer sorts were slow at 50@10c off. Stockers and feeders were dealt in very sparingly, and scarcely enough traded in to give a fair idea of market values. The general market closed heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,350 lbs. and upwards	7.00@ 7.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,500 lbs	6.75@ 6.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6.35@ 6.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.85@ 6.15
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,150 lbs	3.75@ 5.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@ 3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@65.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53	1,401	$6.50	19	1,154	$5.00
17	1,340	6.50	19	1,101	6.05
19	1,469	6.55	20	1,060	6.10
19	1,280	6.60	52	1,217	6.10
20	1,506	6.70	19	1,153	6.15
19	1,484	6.80	18	1,139	6.15
50	1,555	6.90	18	1,162	6.15
37	1,168	6.20	13 cows	823	3.20
18	1,170	6.20	20 cows	1,040	3.40
18	1,180	6.25	13 cows	895	3.50
38	1,181	6.25	21 cows	868	3.62½
21	1,230	6.30	12 cows	1,000	3.75
18	1,253	6.30	12 cows	910	3.75
18	1,240	6.35	10 cows	896	3.90
18	1,253	6.35	10 cows	844	4.00
33	1,342	6.37½	10 cows	976	4.00
15	1,135	5.10	16 cows	1,070	4.25
37	1,017	5.75	14 cows	1,040	4.40
18	1,038	5.80	12 mixed	1,284	4.50
18	1,030	5.85	12 steers	1,040	5.12½
17	1,156	5.87½	15 stockers	640	4.37½
40	1,181	5.90	10 feeders	983	4.90
18	1,112	6.00			

HOGS—Were weaker. The demand was restricted, and, although the supply amounted to only about 11,500, sellers were unable to sustain prices, the market closing 10@15c off. Not all the offerings were taken even at the reduction, and the late feeling was decidedly weak. Packers bought freely at $7.25@7.70, inferior to good mixed at $7.20@7.65, and common to choice heavy grades at $7.05@8.00. Skips and culls, of

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
41	257	$8.00	42	257	$7.60	51	257	$7.45
31	252	8.00	128	233	7.65	42	173	7.45
24	268	7.95	68	244	7.65	39	148	7.45
38	268	7.90	47	250	7.60	60	257	7.40
51	302	7.90	121	246	7.60	42	253	7.40
52	272	7.85	64	252	7.60	26	173	7.40
62	282	7.85	61	263	7.60	55	172	7.40
64	260	7.85	36	241	7.60	53	232	7.35
66	274	7.85	128	242	7.60	70	241	7.35
51	238	7.80	68	174	7.60	42	167	7.35
56	259	7.80	38	232	7.60	118	224	7.30
62	252	7.80	68	242	7.55	27	265	7.30
42	246	7.

RAILROADS.

The East-Bound Roads Squaring Themselves with the Board of Trade.

Opposition to the Erie's Lease of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Road.

Minor News Items from the Managers' and Agents' Offices.

The East-Bound Roads Unanimously Resolve to Allow the Representatives of the Shippers Access to Their Scales.

As indicated in THE TRIBUNE last Sunday the difficulty between the shippers and the Eastern railroads regarding the weighing of east-bound freight was settled at a meeting of the representatives of the various roads running east and southeast from this city, in a manner that will no doubt be satisfactory to the shippers. The representatives of the various roads stated that their General Managers approved of the resolution passed last Saturday that the Grain Shippers' and Receivers' Association's request to be allowed to appoint weighmasters to superintend the weighing of east-bound freight should be granted, as it had been demonstrated that the railroads were right in their resistance to the Board of Trade's arbitration rule and that making concessions to the shippers in regard to weighing of east-bound freight could not be construed as a concession to the Board of Trade. The following resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as it has been substantially conceded by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners that the railroads are not bound to allow a Board of Trade weighmaster or the weighmaster of any other association to have access to their scales as representing such board or association, and that, desiring to accommodate our patrons as far as possible, we now agree to allow a representative of the owner, receiver, or shipper of grain or like freight access to our scales, provided such representative is not officially connected with or a member of the Board of Trade, and so long as such representatives remain acceptable to the railroad companies in interest.

A copy of the above resolution was furnished by Commissioner Moore to the Shippers' and Receivers' Association, together with a letter requesting them to appoint a man at once to superintend the weighing of east-bound freight and forward his name to him, to be submitted to the Local Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic for approval. This action on the part of railroads will make any further interference on the part of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners unnecessary, as the Commissioners have already stated that they have no desire to interfere in the fight between the railroads and the Board of Trade, and that it was only their desire to protect the shippers and assist them in securing correct weiguts.

English Bondholders of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Opposing the Lease of That Road to the New York, Lake Erie & Western.

LONDON, April 3.—A meeting of the bondholders of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, called in the interest of Lord Bury, was held here today. Lord Bury made a strong speech in opposition to the lease of the road to the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, which he said would prove ruinous to the first-mentioned road. He declared that Lewis, who, on a recent visit to America, managed to lease the road, had been guilty of a breach of faith in carrying the reconstruction scheme. A vote was taken on a motion proposed by Lord Bury against the proposed lease and in favor of maintaining its independence, and it was carried unanimously. A committee was appointed to care for the interests of the opponents of the lease, and organize an opposition for effective work at the principal meeting of the bondholders, to be held on the 6th inst.

Consolidation.

GILMAN, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Directors was held at the Redfield Hotel, this place, today, and the capital stock of the Rochester State Line & Gilman Railroad was consolidated with the stock of the Rochester, Rensselaer & St. Louis Road. Work will be commenced on the new road as soon as the weather permits, and after the building of a line from Springfield to Litchfield it will form a through line from Niagara Falls to St. Louis. The line from Rochester, Ind., will be of great value to this section of the country.

A Victory for the Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 3.—The suit of the Government against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for $40,000 and interest, being 5 per cent internal revenue tax on the surplus earnings for three years prior to 1876, was decided in the United States District Court to-day in favor of defendants, President Gowen having produced receipt from the agent of the Government for the money in controversy.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought in 150 European emigrants. The Lake Shore brought here two car-loads. All of them went to points in the North-west.

The General Freight Agents of the roads in the Iowa Trunk-Line Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Commissioner Midgley's office to discuss changes in rates and classification.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway announces the appointment of agents at Blunt, Dak., twenty-seven miles west of Highmore, and at Harold, Dak., fifteen miles West of Highmore. Freight for those points may hereafter be forwarded without prepayment of charges.

At a meeting of the Local Committee of Passenger Agents of Chicago East-Bound Roads held at Commissioner Moore's office last Monday, it was decided to allow no commission or other compensation to persons organizing excursion parties destined to Denver, California, or other Western points.

Mr. E. E. Fayerweather, late Claim Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, has been appointed Claim Auditor of that company. Mr. W. W. Hunt, late chief clerk in the claim department succeeds Mr. Fayerweather as Claim Agent. Mr. F. G. Lewis has been appointed chief clerk of the claim department.

Mr. France Chandler, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Missouri Pacific system, and the agents of the lines under his charge held a conference yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of deciding upon a plan for conducting the tourist and emigrant business during the coming summer.

Mr. W. F. Egg, private secretary to Mr. James Charlton, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Alton, who was married about nine months ago, was presented yesterday with an Easter egg almost as big as himself in the shape of a bouncing boy. He proudly received the heartfelt congratulations of his associates in the Alton office.

The General Managers and Freight Agents of the roads in the Southwestern Railway Association were to have held a meeting yesterday at the office of Commissioner Midgley, but owing to the failure of Vice-President Gault to put in an appearance the meeting was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Gault is expected to be on hand.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company was held at the company's office in this city yesterday for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected: T. B. Blackstone, President; Charles H. Foster, Secretary and Treasurer; J. C. McMullin, General Manager; C. H. Chappell, Assistant General Manager; Chauncy Kelsey, Auditor; C. Beckwith, Attorney; T. B. Blackstone, J. J. Mitchell, John Crerar, George Strant, J. B. Drake, Executive Committee. The heads of the various departments submitted reports of the condition of the company, all of which were highly satisfactory. Besides this nothing but routine business was transacted.

Mr. W. S. Mellen, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, called the attention of agents to the rules and conditions governing the transportation of emigrants' movables to points on the lines of his company. The term "emigrants' movables" applies to all household goods, farm machinery, wagons (second-hand), live-stock, trees and shrubbery, and property included in the outfit of intending settlers, but does not include general merchandise, lumber, provisions, or grain (unless intended for seed or for feeding animals while in transit). One man is passed free with a car of movables containing horses or cattle, and in such cases agents will use the usual form of live-stock contract. Hereafter this company will permit portable or frame houses and a limited quantity of lumber, not to exceed 2,000 feet, to be loaded with emigrant movables when they are destined to points in Dakota or points in Minnesota west of and including Kasota, and to all points on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha west of and including Kasota, and north of Lemars, Ia.

Mr. Thomas C. Moore, Chairman of the Local Committee of Passenger Agents of Chicago East-Bound Roads, has issued circulars announcing that the committee has decided to make a rate of two cents per mile for the round trip to persons attending the races to be held at Toledo, O., June 19 to June 23, inclusive; also to make a rate of one fare for the round trip to persons attending the Tri-State Fair at Toledo Sept. 10 to Sept. 15 inclusive—the distance limit of these tickets to be decided by each road. John Farley, Secretary of the Tri-State Fair Association, Toledo, O., is the applicant for these reduced fares. The committee also decided to grant a rate of one fare for the round trip to persons attending the fifth annual fair of the Western Michigan Agricultural & Industrial Society, to be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 24, and lasting five days. Tickets will be on sale from Monday, Sept. 24, and will be good to return up to and including Saturday, Sept. 29, 1883. The distance limit of these tickets will be decided by the different roads. George W. Thayer, President of the Western Michigan Agricultural & Industrial Society, Grand Rapids, is the applicant for these reduced fares.

BENCH SHOW.

An Exhibition of Fine Canines at Pittsburg, with an Accompanying Shooting Tournament.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—The fifth annual Bench Show, under the auspices of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Association, opened this morning and will continue the balance of the week. Noted canines to the number of 400 from all parts of the United States and Great Britain are on exhibition. J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ky., and J. F. Kirk, of Canada, have been selected as judges. Among the prizes awarded were the following: First prize, for extra champion English setter bitches, champion gold medal, "Petrel 24," owned by Goodsell, New York; first prize for best champion English setter dog, to "Plantagenet," Goodsell, New York; for champion English setter bitches, to "Spark," owned by D. C. Sanborn, Dowling, Mich.; for English setter dog, first prize to "Prince," owned by Goodsell, New York; second, to "Royal Sultan," Detroit Kennel Club. English setter bitches, "Nido 24," William B. Wells, Chatham, Ont.; English setter puppy dogs, "Count Jr.," Pittsburg Kennel Club; English bitch puppies, "Queen Petrel," Goodsell, New York; extra champion Irish setter dog, "Berkley," A. H. Moore, Philadelphia; champion Irish setter bitches, "Flora," John S. McIntosh, Pittsburg; Irish setter dog, "Glencoe," William H. Pierce, Peekskill, N. Y.; Irish setter bitches, "Lady Clare," John S. McIntosh, Pittsburg; Irish setter puppies, "Grab," James H. Trezevant, New Orleans. The attendance was good and the indications are that the exhibition will be the most successful ever held here.

A shooting tournament in connection with the Bench Show was inaugurated this afternoon by a match between Bogardus and Carver. The contest was for a purse of $800, best out of 100 clay pigeons, and resulted in a victory for Bogardus by a score of 95 to 94. Tomorrow a contest is open to the world, barring Bogardus and Carver, will begin and continue to the end of the week. A large number of the best shots of the country have entered.

HOLDING THE FORT.

A Courageous Young Lady Defends Her Property Against the Aggressions of an Oil Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 3.—[Special.]—Butler County in this State has a heroine. For some time there has been a hot controversy for the possession of thirty acres of land between the heirs of William Purviance and of D. A. Renfrew, representing the Forest Oil Company. Miss Dot Purviance claims a patent from the Government for the property, and recently the Board of Property at Harrisburg decided that she was the rightful owner. She had a hut erected on the property last night and moved into it today. This morning a force of fifteen or twenty men, employés of the Forest Oil Company, attempted to eject the alleged intruder from the premises. The first assault was made by Renfrew and his two sons kicking in the door. This raised the ire of Miss Purviance, who displayed a greater amount of courage than is generally possessed by the female sex. Armed with an old ax she struck right and left, which unexpected and daring assault terrorized the combined forces against her, resulting in a general stampede and hasty retreat of the Forest Oil Company's men amid jeers, cheers, and laughter of some hundred persons who were present to witness the scene. The Renfrews attempted to rally their forces, offering bystanders $5 for assistance, but no one responded. At this point Sheriff Donaghy came and commanded the peace. Miss Purviance went to Butler and had the Renfrews arrested for riot, and Renfrew had Miss Purviance arrested for forcible entry and detainer. Miss Dot holds the fort and declares she will shoot if another attempt is made. The property is worth $50,000, was leased to the Forest Oil Company by Renfrew, and has two producing wells upon it.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Pawn-Shop Curse.

CHICAGO, April 3.—[Editor of The Tribune]—I read with great pleasure the two notices in your valuable paper exposing the shameful and dishonest way in which the pawnbrokers of this city rob those who are unfortunate enough to be obliged to have dealings with them. I know, to my cost, every word of it to be true, and for the great good these articles are sure to produce after appearing in such an influential journal as yours, you deserve, and I am sure will have the unfeigned and heartfelt thanks of thousands of poor and afflicted families in this great city. I do trust some of our capitalists or philanthropists will inaugurate such an institution as you suggest, and do away with these pawnshops, as they are no better than the saloon, both being without character or feeling for their fellow-men. Trusting soon to see this great wrong remedied, I am an AFFLICTED FATHER.

Eli Perkins Describes, One of Ingersoll's Fine Arguments.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Ingersoll is opposed to the enforcement of the old Connecticut blue laws to make people good. He believes a man made good by law is not really good at heart, but is simply made to appear good. He is a legal hypocrit.

One day a fanatical talker—a Puritanical blue-law man—who was in favor of enforcing strict Sunday laws, absolute prohibition, etc., came in on the St. Paul train. Mr. Ingersoll heard him talk a spell, and then asked him several questions:

"Would you like to live in a community where not one cigar could be smoked and not one drop of spirituous liquor could be sold or drank?"

"Certainly," said the blue-law man; "that would be a social heaven."

"And you would like to live where no one could play on the Sabbath—where no one could laugh out loud and enjoy a frolic?"

"Yes, sir; that would suit me. It would be paradise to live in a community where every one was compelled to go to church every Sunday, where no one could drink a drop, where no one could swear, and where the law would make every man good. There the law would make every man a department store detective."

"Then," said Mr. Ingersoll, "I advise you to go right to the penitentiary. At Sing Sing there is a community of 1,500 men and women governed in precisely that manner. They are all good by law." ELI PERKINS.

THE CHAMPION CHECKER-PLAYER.

[Elmira (N. Y.) *Free Press*.]—A man with a gripsack and a large cane, dressed like a farmer, and looking as if he had just blown in from the backwoods, came to town. The stranger was James Wiley, the champion checker-player of the world. Mr. Wiley is a Scotchman, and has beaten the best players that the world has produced, and now he is regarded by all as the champion. He is about 60 years of age. His hair is white, and, like Horace Greeley, he wears a beard under his chin. His deafness makes it impossible to carry on a conversation with him. He sits quietly, not taking his eyes off the board, and taking no notice of those about him or anything except the game. He wears glasses and has an intelligent and kindly face and good head. He has done nothing else but play checkers ever since he was 15 years of age. His game cannot be beaten. He looks away into the game, and before an ordinary player has commenced he has won the game. He makes a good living by playing, as there are plenty of enthusiasts who willingly give 25 cents to play with him, and plenty more who will give that amount to see him play. He lives in Scotland, and has been in this country about six months, although this is not his first visit.

Silenced Quickly.—A distressing Cough, by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

KANSAS LANDS.

How the Public Domain Is Disposed of to Settlers.

Tabular Statement of Sales by the Railroad Companies.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—Many inquiries are made in reference to public lands in Kansas remaining open for settlement or purchase. These lands embrace four classes—first, those belonging to the General Government; second, those owned by institutions of learning; third, the common-school lands; and fourth, the lands belonging to railroad companies.

For the disposition of Government lands proper the State has been divided into nine land districts. The largest in area is known as

THE ARKANSAS VALLEY DISTRICT,

containing nearly four millions of acres yet undisposed of. The land-office is located at Larned, Pawnee County, and the acreage is distributed in the various counties comprising the district as follows: Rice County, 8,320 acres; Barton, 9,540; Pawnee, 4,160; Stafford, 48,160; Pratt, 7,040; Edwards, 23,840; Hodgeman, 84,320; Ford, 31,360; Gray, 278,520; Sequoyah, 240,680; Meade, 428,800; Clarke, 37,360; Kearney, 220,000; Arapahoe, 306,080; Seward, 391,680; Grant, 302,560; Stevens, 391,680; Stanton, 345,440; Hamilton, 286,560; Kansas, 478,720; total, 3,934,820. In addition to the foregoing there are 2,556,480 acres of Osage lands situated in the counties of Pratt, Edwards, Ford, Clarke, Barbour, and Comanche.

THE NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT,

with headquarters at Kirwin, Phillips County, contains 93,980 acres, divided as follows: Jewell County, 160 acres; Mitchell, 1,900; Lincoln, 80; Smith, 320; Osborne, 18,000; Phillips, 6,000; Rooks, 12,020; Graham, 24,040; Norton, 31,160. These lands are subject to entry under the preemption, timber-culture, or homestead laws, and are being rapidly taken. What is known as the Northern District, in the same general locality, was established last year, and is composed of the Counties of Decatur, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Graham, Thomas, and Sherman. The office is at Oberlin, Decatur County. The district originally comprised 3,878,400 acres of land, and is now all subject to settlement with the exception of the portion set aside for school purposes and the amount (about one-tenth) already taken by settlers. This large body of land is among the finest in the State for general agricultural purposes.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT

is next in importance and extent, having its office at Wakeeny, Trego County, and possessing an acreage as follows: Rooks County, 11,000 acres; Ellis, 35,900; Rush, 2,080; Graham, 2,880; Trego, 45,600; Ness, 128,000; Sheridan, 14,500; Gove, 269,300; Lane, 310,880; Thomas, 51,680; St. John, 341,760; Scott, 427,000; Sherman, 84,000; Wallace, 245,000; Wichita, 435,000; Greeley, 390,000; total, 2,732,580. Adjoining this is the Hays district, with the land office at Salina, Saline County. The counties and acreage of public lands in each are as follows: Ottawa County, 200 acres; Saline, 600; McPherson, 560; Ellsworth, 2,300; Lincoln, 4,000; Russell, 9,000; Dickinson, 200; Marion, Davis, 2,000: total, 18,150. The Osage district, with office at Independence, Montgomery County, has 281,000 acres, distributed as follows: Chautauqua County, 130,000 acres; Elk, 84,000; Montgomery, 14,000; Wilson, 23,000; and Greenwood, 60,000. Next is the Republican district, office at Concordia, Cloud County. The records show that nearly all the lands in this district have been taken, only about 3,000 acres remaining, of which 1,200 acres are in Lincoln County, 1,000 acres in Riley, and the balance in small tracts among the other counties of the district. The Topeka district is also exhausted with the exception of a few isolated tracts that are undesirable.

THE WICHITA DISTRICT.

one of the largest in the State, having its offices at Wichita, Sedgwick County, reports vacant lands as follows: Butler, 1,000; Harvey, 14,480; Chase, 3,000; Greenwood, 1,000; Harvey, 14,660; Marion, 7,360; McPherson, 4,800; Reno, 133,240; Sedgwick, 2,560; total, 181,940. In addition to these are 8 sections broken strips of lands, subject to private sale for cash only—as follows: Barbour County, 80 acres; Chautauqua, 2,600; Cowley, 11,000; Harper, 300; Sumner, 200; making a total of 14,180. Also the Osage Indian Trust Lands, which are subject to entry under the Preemption laws only. These lands are distributed as follows: Barbour County, 77,420 acres; Butler, 43,440; Chautauqua, 1,280; Cowley, 89,280; Elk, 21,440; Greenwood, 13,960; Harper, 85,400; Kingman, 242,960; Reno, 10,960; Sedgwick, 480; Sumner, 960. Total, 617,580. During the year 1882 there were about 2,000 entries made in the Wichita district, covering about 300,000 acres of land, the greater part of the entries being in Harper and Kingman Counties.

STATE SCHOOL LANDS.

Of the lands owned by State educational institutions, the Agricultural College has about 12,000 acres, distributed equally in the Counties of Riley, Washington, and Clay, and represented by a State Agent at Manhattan. More than 6,000 acres of these lands were disposed of last year, and sales are still being made very rapidly. An advance in price was made in July, 1882, amounting to about 20 per cent. The law governing this class of lands provides that sales shall be made at not less than the appraised value, for one-year, are now again offered for sale. Minimum price per acre, $5; maximum, $7; or an average of $4.25. They comprise 12,000 acres and upwards located in the following counties: Ness, 6,000; Trego, 6,000; public, 2,240; Mitchell, 3,280; Jewell, 1,280; Lincoln, 1,120; Saline, 1,440. The State Agent has his office in Emporia, Lyon County, where the Normal School is situated.

COMMON-SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands were granted to the State by the General Government for educational purposes, and consist of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township in the State, and about 300,000 acres recently granted to the State by the Government as an indemnity for lands lost in the Indian Reservations. The method of sale is as follows: First, the lands are appraised by three householders of the county, appointed by the County Superintendent of Public Instruction. They are then placed in the hands of the County Treasurer for sale at the appraised price, which cannot be less than $3 per acre. At the time of the sale the County Treasurer exacts one-tenth of the amount of the purchase price; the remainder is payable in twenty years from date of sale, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. A failure to pay the interest when due subjects the land to forfeiture; but the purchaser may stop interest and procure a patent, at any time, by paying the interest and the balance of the principal due. The lands become taxable as soon as purchased. About 400,000 acres of these lands have been patented, at an average price of $4.59 per acre, leaving more than 2,000,000 acres yet unsold. Lands can be purchase 1, or information obtained, of the County Treasurers or County Clerks of the several counties.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILROAD LANDS.

David Keiso, Land Commissioner, at Parsons, Kas., reports the following lands for sale by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway in Kansas:

Counties.	*Number of acres.*	*Minimum price.*	*Maximum price.*	*Average price.*
Allen	1,284.06	$6.86	$4.83	$4.27
Anderson	2,404.48	3.77	4.72	4.19
Butler	1,485.82	2.21	2.76	2.46
Clay	640.00	3.50	4.38	4.11
Cloud	628.04	3.00	3.75	3.00
Chase	10,506.62	2.35	2.94	2.61
Coffey	6,838.80	2.54	3.18	2.71
Davis	10,925.63	2.38	2.98	2.68
Dickinson	1,680.00	2.64	3.30	2.87
Greenwood	19,832.43	2.50	3.17	2.65
Lyon	7,829.86	2.68	3.35	2.86
Morris	15,801.16	2.30	2.57	2.50
Marion	320.00	2.50	3.13	2.73
Riley	1,434.48	1.35	1.69	1.43
Wabaunsee	10,392.02	1.87	2.34	2.12
Woodson	22,190.19	2.63	3.28	2.97
Total	114,403.59			

UNION PACIFIC LANDS.

The following lands belonging to the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railroad are offered for sale by S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, at Kansas City, Mo., together with the average price per acre, based on eleven years' credit:

Counties.	*Number of acres.*	*Average price.*
Pottawatomie	11,802.94	$4.00
Wabaunsie	55,220.30	5.00
Riley	22,748.38	4.00
Davis	45,393.20	4.50
Morris	17,946.52	4.50
Clay	11,075.72	4.50
Dickinson	13,083.56	4.50
Ottawa	22,005.13	4.00
Saline	40,106.30	5.00
McPherson	14,685.92	5.00
Thomas	207,360.00	2.50
St. John	345,000.00	2.55
Sherman		
Wallace	430,000.00	2.50
Greeley		
Lincoln	9,738.66	4.00
Ellsworth	54,523.09	4.25
Rice	99,700.75	6.00
Osborne	32,102.06	4.25
Russell	23,167.72	4.50
Barton	136,898.24	5.50
Rooks	41,951.72	3.50
Ellis	37,576.71	3.50
Rush	182,686.76	3.50
Graham	69,161.43	3.50
Trego	118,349.49	3.00
Hess	186,390.96	2.75
Sheridan	175,336.05	2.50
Gove	320,000.00	3.00

Under the eleven years' credit plan, on which the above lands are generally sold, one-tenth of the purchase money is paid at time of sale, and for the three following years no payment is required except the interest annually at 7 per cent on the deferred payments. A discount of 3 per cent per annum is made for any number of payments made one or more years in advance of maturity. These lands are also sold on a six-years' plan of credit, under which there is made a deduction of 10 per cent from the price per acre, one-fifth of the purchase money being paid at the time of sale; no more principal is required for three years, the interest at 7 per cent on the remaing four-fifths being paid annually. A discount of 25 per cent is given from the price per acre to those who will pay in full for the land at the time of purchase. Thus, land at $4 an acre on credit terms can be bought for $3 cash.

A. T. & S. F. LANDS.

The following statement shows the grant to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, the amount sold up to last year and the number of acres remaining unsold at the beginning of the present year:

Counties.	*Total acres.*	*Acres sold.*	*Acres unsold.*
Osage	894.34	894.34	.....
Lyon	426.86	175.75	251.11
Wabaunsee	13,218.94	12,098.86	1,040.08
Morris	32,947.81	15,282.23	17,665.58
Butler	58,039.45	38,764.42	19,275.03
Greenwood	640.00	.....	640.00
Chase	133,843.16	38,659.24	95,183.92
Marion	210,882.20	178,674.44	32,187.76
McPherson	103,019.25	98,633.03	4,386.22
Harvey	209,970.89	174,001.86	35,969.03
Sedgwick	104,701.02	88,883.00	15,818.02
Reno	314,732.10	178,175.68	136,556.55
Rice	169,459.35	116,075.64	53,383.71
Barton	181,010.39	156,620.61	24,389.78
Stafford	155,072.81	18,005.00	157,067.81
Pawnee	259,121.62	110,726.45	108,394.57
Edwards	144,119.00	66,513.06	77,605.94
Rush	62,117.95	8,739.79	53,378.16
Ford	115,142.23	23,325.04	91,917.19
Hodgeman	119,360.62	8,074.88	111,324.74
Gray	163,004.12	1,079.65	162,324.47
Sequoyah	169,028.89	13,361.23	155,667.66
Kearney	169,276.51	1,131.95	168,144.56
Hamilton	182,366.11	1,264.82	181,101.29

The total grant was 3,034,222.15 acres, of which 1,347,648.97 have been sold, leaving a balance unsold of 1,687,173.18 acres. The prices range from $1 to $7 per acre, the average being about $3 for cash sales. The Land Commissioner, Col. A. S. Johnson, has his headquarters at Topeka. The lands of the company are sold under four different plans: First, eleven years time, 7 per cent interest, appraised price; second, six years time, 7 per cent interest, 10 per cent discount from appraised price; third, two years time, 10 per cent interest, 30 per cent discount; fourth, cash, 33⅓ per cent discount. K.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The Court Adjusting Claims that Were Rejected at Geneva.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—[New York *Times*.]—The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, organized July 13, 1882, for two years, may now be said to have fairly entered upon the work of deciding cases. The court occupies the Richard Smith house, No. 1412 H street, once used by the United States and Mexican Claims Commission. The court-room and consultation-room are on the ground floor; the second story is devoted to the clerk's offices, and the third story to the Government counsel and his assistants. The court consists of the Hon. Hezekiah G. Wells, of Michigan, who presided over the former court; the Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, formerly Secretary of the Interior; and the Hon. Asa French, of Massachusetts. D. W. Fessenden, of Maine, brother of the late William Pitt Fessenden, is Clerk; Andrew H. Allen, formerly of the Department of State, is Deputy Clerk and disbursing agent; and H. C. Clarke official stenographer and reporter. The Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland, represents the interests of the Government, as he did in the former court. His assistant is the Hon. Walker Blaine, late Third Assistant Secretary of State. A United States Deputy Marshal (T. Culbertson) opens and closes the sessions of the court and preserves order, the latter branch of his duty thus far not having proved very onerous.

THE FORMER COURT.

The former court, under act of 1874, consisted of five Judges, whose labors ended Jan. 1, 1877. Their jurisdiction extended to losses directly resulting from the acts of the Alabama, the Florida, and the Shenandoah after leaving Melbourne. They passed upon 2,068 cases, in which $14,250,050, excluding interest, was claimed. They awarded $9,316,-120.25, which included interest at 4 per cent upon the loss from its date. The act of June 5, 1882, re-establishing the court, provides for the distribution of the fund, which amounted March 31, 1877, when Secretary Sherman covered it into the Treasury, to the sum of $9,553,800. It allows claims "directly resulting from damage done on the high seas by Confederate cruisers during the late Rebellion" as of the first class. A second class consists of claims for the "payment of premiums for war risks after the sailing of any Confederate cruiser." Judgments of the first class are to be paid before those of the second class.

Six months were allowed to file petitions, until Jan. 14, 1883. The whole number of petitions filed is 770. To enter these cases upon the docket has taxed the energy of the whole working force of the Clerk's office. This task has, however, this week been completed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Henry O'Connor Jr. The Clerk is preparing a calendar showing in a brief form the character of each claim, name of attorney, etc., which is about two-thirds printed. The Government prints petitions without cost to the claimants. Many petitions are long, and those of the second class are usually accompanied by schedules showing in tabular form under what circumstances war premiums were paid. These tables furnish some intricate work for the printer. Thus far petitions have been printed in cases numbering as high as 2,100. Of 4,789 cases on the calendar, the amount claimed of first-class is $7,550,716.67; of second class, $13,858,386.91. The remaining cases, numbering about 1,000, will add more to the amount claimed for premiums. Little can be learned from this statement as to how much of the fund will be taken to pay claims of the first class, but it certainly looks as though war premium claimants will not be paid their principal in full. The above amounts in some cases include interest and in some do not.

CLAIMS AND EVIDENCE.

Not a few claims of the first class are by persons who failed to present their petitions in the former court for losses by the Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah. A large number of first class claims are from Maine, many also from New Bedford, although most of the whaler claims were adjudicated by the old court. San Francisco attorneys have filed a large number, and there are many claims sent in from the Sandwich Islands. About a dozen cases appear on the docket alleging losses sustained on the Mississippi, which raise the question whether such waters are the "high seas" within the meaning of the act. The largest claim is No. 4,919, filed by George W. Lane and others, Assignees of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of New York, for $1,642,852.78. The claimants say they are trustees for scrip-holders, who are entitled to the benefit of payments made by the company for losses caused by the depredations of the cruisers. The largest war premium claim is No. 1,353, that of the surviving partners of William F. Weld & Co., of Boston, for the sum of $250,988. In one war premium case the printing of the petition, with its exhibits, has cost the Government more than $500.

The testimony is taken before Commissioners, and an assistant counsel of the United States attends to cross-examine. Where not more than $1,000 is claimed the United States print the testimony and brief without expense to the claimant. The court room hears only testimony. An incident worthy of note was the recent appearance of the Hon. Robert Small as a witness. Mr. Small (a member of the late Congress and the hero of the Planter) gave his testimony as to the character of the Lady Davis—a vessel of the Confederate navy, at Charleston. The United States also avail themselves of the expert testimony as to the value of ships, of three revenue marine officers, detailed as a board for this duty—Capts. J. W. White, J. A. Henriques, and C. M. Scammon. In war-premium cases Mr. James J. Goodrich, of Boston, acts as an expert examiner for the United States also. For many years was Secretary of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company of Boston. A claimant may come before the court and testify if he chooses.

HARD POINTS.

The court has been alive to the necessity of working early and late to dispose of the immense amount of business that is to be submitted. It has adopted rules designed to bring cases to a speedy hearing, and yet it shows every disposition to accommodate counsel coming from a distance. The Judges take their seats on the bench at 10 o'clock, and proceed without unnecessary ceremony to the dispatch of business. As may be imagined, many novel and interesting questions have arisen upon the threshold of their proceedings.

In Swift against the United States, where payment of premiums was made by a person in his own name for the benefit of others, and the amount of payment has been refunded to him in whole or in part by those for whom it is paid, it has been held that the petition may be made and sworn to in the name of the person paying the premium (or, in the case of his decease, by his personal representative) for and in behalf of those for whose benefit said premium was paid, and separate judgments entered in favor of the persons beneficially interested. Where a claim for loss of personal effects by the steward of a ship is proved by the testimony of claimant only, and it appears that additional evidence can be had, judgment was entered for the United States. Being the first case of the kind tried, counsel were granted leave to move for a rehearing upon producing further testimony. In delivering the opinion in the case of Williams against the United States, the court took occasion to say that where claim is made for loss of wages by reason of failure after the capture to get employment, the claimant must show to the satisfaction of the court what efforts he made, and it must appear that in fact he diligently sought employment. Personal identity is required to be strictly established.

CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

The important question of the assignable nature of these claims came up in the case of Stevens against the United States. It was contended by the claimant that these are not claims against the United States within the meaning of the statute of Feb. 26, 1853, prohibiting transfers and assignments. The court held, however, that an assignment executed after June 5, 1882 (the date of the approval of the act establishing the court), is null and void. The term "Confederate cruiser," as used in the act, has been the subject of considerable discussion. As a means of proving the character of the vessel making a capture, the court has obtained certified copies of records now in the Treasury Department, that formed part of the archives of the Confederacy. For instance, to establish the fact that the Calhoun (that made captures in the Gulf) was a Confederate cruiser, there has been produced in evidence a copy of correspondence between Robert Toombs, Confederate Secretary of State, and F. H. Hatch, Collector at New Orleans. Under date of May 21, 1861, the latter transmits a list of vessels to which letters of marque were issued, comprising the Calhoun, Music, V. H. Ivey, and W. H. Webb. It appears to have been the custom to send to the Collector letters of marque, signed in blank by Jefferson Davis, probably to insure expedition in fitting out privateers. Among the vessels included in these official records are the Sallie, Dixie, Savannah, Gordon, York, Jeff Davis, etc. The court has announced that at an early day argument will be held upon the point whether a British native-born subject has a standing as a claimant. Such claims were rejected by the former court.

HENRY CLAY QUOTING SHAKSPEARE.

[Ben: Perley Poore in the April *Century*.]—Henry Clay, who left a seat in the Senate for one in the House, but after many years' service at the other end of the Capitol returned to the Senate chamber, exercised a powerful control over the politics of the Republic. Idolized by the Whig party, his wonderful powers of personal magnetism, and his rich, manly voice would enable him to hold an audience for hours. He made but little preparation, and used but few notes in speaking; but when he wrote out his remarks for the press, his manuscript was remarkably neat, without interlineations or blots. He seldom indulged in classical allusions, and his occasional attempts to make quotations of English poetry were generally failures. On one occasion, he used the well-known phrase from Hamlet, "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung," but misquoted the last syllable, calling it *un-strung*." The gentlemen who sat on either side of him noticed the error, and simultaneously whispered "unwrung." This double prompting confused "Young Harry of the West," who straightened himself, and with stronger emphasis repeated "unstrung." This raised a general laugh, at the close of which Clay, who had meanwhile ascertained his mistake, shook his head, and said with one of his inimitable smiles, "I believe will out! Unwrung's the word." The fascination which he exercised over all with whom he had personal intercourse—even his political adversaries—was remarkable. He was imperious and domineering, exacting unconditional and unqualified support as the price of his friendship.

It is more economical to buy Durkee's Salad Dressing than it is to make a dressing; besides it is made of purer materials than you can buy at the stores. Everybody likes it.

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IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

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SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
1234 WENTY-SECOND-ST., corner Wabash-av.—F. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson A. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first; H. W. Buchman.
3440 STATE-ST., Branch Store.
2700 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and SOUTH PARK CORNER.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
852 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Frueh, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
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REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.

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int on Washington-boulevard. st., 2-story; brick barn; corner

oulevard—Two-story and base- t; lot 22x125; $12,000.

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east of Leavitt—Two-story basement; lot 30x125; price $6,000.

st—Two-story frame; lot 25x200. st—Two-story frame; lot 50x

st—Two-story and basement possession May 1; $6,000.

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utheast corner Honore—Two- nent brick; lot 25x125.

st, near Ashland-av.—Two-story stone-front, with mansard; 7½ m; lot 24x184; an elegant home. e-st.—Two-story and basement $4,750.

e, fronting Campbell Park—Two stone-front; a great bargain

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nd stop paying rent. Some of the now building near the corner of ey will be finished by the 1st of f two rooms, an attic, and large and sewer; are well arranged payments amounting to a fair on at our office. Also alterations to suit purchasers; parties who should apply early. Chicago-av y. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT st.

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-story brick, 13 rooms.....$4,800
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es corner..... 7,000
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house and lot..... 2,000
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rooms, every convenience, with nt, on Laflin, between Madison with all fixtures, $8,000. Address Hutchinson Company, Erie and Sedg-

THE TWO-STORY AND

con-front brick residence, No. 382 ear Aberdeen; lot 20x125; is in ndered very low. Terms and part- $6,500. DANIEL H. HALE & olph-st.

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on marble-front, southern ex- st, 11 rooms; built for a home; offered very low. AGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

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ottage with lot. J. W. FARLIN,

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legant 2-story and basement re- 10 rooms and bath-room; south ion; all rooms of unusual depth, ible dimensions, with wide en- with large barn; possession May

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and lot, 47x150, northeast corner onroe-st.; a bargain at $14,000. n Ashland-av., between Adams

123 DE KALB-ST., TWO-

ent stone-front house, arranged ed for $450 per year. Price $4,500. st. Apply at BROC., 157 Madison-st., Room 5.

TO 117 WINCHESTER-AV.,

ment brick, east front, 10 rooms, cements, admirable order, walls only pure and sound, wood work and tures and furnace go with house. ming home or good investment. ion May 1. Apply to owner, ROB- Room 5, 89 Randolph-st., corner

and-av., northwest corner York-st.

d-av., southeast corner York-st. d-av., south of Harrison. st., east of Robey. st., west of California-av. x, northeast corner of California. av., east of California. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

COMPLETE FAMILY RES-

mediate possession, 475 Washing- ree-story attic and basement, 14 s, furnace, electric bells, newly stated. 221 South Ashland-blvd. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 ge-st.

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ry and basement 11-room octagon and lot, No. 241 Ashland-av., Jackson- n-st. $7,500; $3,000 cash down, ly until sold. s well built by myself, with all mod- and will bear close inspection. y that money to and see them. IRA BROWN, 162 La Salle-st.

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nd brick basement 10-room house, 25. An excellent chance to get a urchase. Inquire on premises, or HANSBROUGH & AUSTIN, 123 Dearborn-st.

1½-STORY COTTAGE, 7

ot lot, 27 Walnut-st. Inquire on

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e pieces of property in the market Also, e corner Centre-av. and Van Buren- if wished. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

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AT A BARGAIN—6 LOTS,

st north of Wabansia-av., $2,500. HAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FINE BUSINESS LOT, 24.8

ont, on West Adams-st., between Sangamon-sts. Terms to suit purchaser. CHARLES ASHTON, 123 Dearborn-st.

$5,500—DESIRABLE HOUSE

, boulevard, near Jefferson Park, in fine order; a small expense will s. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Wash-

—THE PROPERTY NO. 54

, 9 rooms, marble front; a conven- irable investment; rent $720; price ll and 12 a. m. at Room 8, No. 101

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—

REAL ESTATE, (improved), both in RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS Property. We are having an active demand for for Houses by parties who have the money to invest. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, $6,000 to $12,000, in almost any good part of the We have several parties to whom we can sell such places. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE, BARN, 100 FEET to three acres of land, within one hour's ride of city, near depot; about $5,000; by a Chicago merchant; owner answer. Q 75, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD PIANO FOR A marble monument; will give good trade. C. F. SMITH, Room 53, 92 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY HAND- some trotting stallion, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, and sound; his sire has sired 23 horses that are in the 2:30 class, a number of them in the teens. Will exchange for a nice road team or carriage horses accustomed to city and gentle. Call at barn in rear of 76 West Adams-st., or at office. E. M. TEALL, 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE STOCK AND grain farm in Illinois; want stock of goods. Address Box 105, Cordova, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—4 BY 6 AND 8 foot silver-plated showcases, oval front, plate-glass moldings. 3108 State-st.

FOR SALE—LEATHER-TOP LANDAU at KERR'S livery, 2135 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE CLOTH TABLES, dining-tables, mirrors, awnings, shelving, and gas fixtures, now in our premises, to be delivered at once. LINDSAY BROS., Tailors, 141 and 143 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MEDICAL ELECTRIC BAT- tery, cheap. Address S 65, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best advice on love, marriage, business, family or business affairs. Circulars free.

MRS. McGEE, CLAIRVOYANT AND magnetic healer. Address 67 Curtis-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TWO "CHROMATIC Arenas" in good condition; will give time to good parties. GODFREY & CLARK, 123 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF RUBBER BLAN- ketts suitable for job or other presses. Apply at counting-room of the Tribune.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, cases, shelving, fine store and office fittings; large variety. D. M. SWINEY, 41 to 47 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A COUPLE OF THOSE ELE- gant 2-story marble-front houses on Thirty-seventh-st., between Vincennes and Stanton-avs.; all modern improvements, splendid location; rent cheap. Find key at 16 Groveland-court. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, Partridge's main store, 114 State-st. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT NEW 2- story pressed-brick houses, 9 rooms, plate glass, expensive and thorough plumbing, kitchen on parlor floor, laundry, furnace, store-room, coal-bins in basement, convenient to Illinois Central trains and cable cars. W. G. & A. T. EWING Room 38, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—1592 AND 1508 FORTY- first-st., 11-room octagon brick houses; 2502 Michigan-av., 2-story octagon brown stone front house, part of rent in board; 235 Thirty-seventh-st., an 11-room octagon brick house, furnished. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BRICK RESIDENCE NO. 3500 Michigan-av. Possession May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASE- ment residence No. 2402 Wabash-av. Possession May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY PERCY W. PALMER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 3: 2368 South Park-av.—A 2-story and basement brick house, with east and south frontage. House has 10 rooms, every convenience, and is elegantly painted and papered throughout.

TO RENT—3330 ELLIS PARK, OCTAGON stone front, 9 rooms, alcove, bath-room, sub-cellar, in first-class order; $60. Room 3 Howland Block.

TO RENT—85 THIRD-AV., 3-STORY and basement modern house, from May 1. Y 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE ON COT- tage Grove-av., near Thirtieth-st.; has bath, hot and cold water, and gas; rent $30; possession May 1. H. M. BACON, Room 30, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3220 CALUMET-AV., TEN rooms, stable, and large lot; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $65. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 42 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—3-STORY RESIDENCE 3028 Prairie-av. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, AN ELEGANT 2- story basement brick house at 3041 Stanton-av.; modern improvements, splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, Partridge's main store, 114 State-st. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 rooms, 2363 Wabash-av., $40; cottage, 163 Twenty-fourth-st., $25; brick house, Johnson-place, near Thirty-ninth-st., $45.

TO RENT—A GOOD THREE-STORY frame 10-room dwelling, 13 Harmon-court. Address OWNER, O B 13, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front No. 73 North Sheldon-st., $54 to responsible party. CHARES H. ROBERTS, 189 South Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY BRICK houses, 9 rooms, side light and yard, immediate possession, $30 per month. References required. Corner Leavitt-st. and Thirteenth-place. Take Ogden-av. cars. H. A. HURLBUT, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—517 CARROLL-AV., CORNER St. Johns-place, 2 blocks north of Union Park, 2-story and basement brick-front 10-room house, south and east front; has all modern improvements and is in good order. HANSBROUGH & AUSTIN, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—215 AND 219 SOUTH SAN- gamon-st., both 2-story basement and mansard brick houses. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE AND LARGE lot near depot at Lawndale, $20. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—871 WEST MONROE-ST., $50; octagon-front brick house, 10 rooms; modern improvements, furnace, gas fixtures; to first-class tenant only. J. J. WEST, 245 Wabash-av., or 877 West Monroe-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR North Side Water-Works, to small private family for six months from May 1. Inquire at 59 Lake-st., second floor.

TO RENT—C. MEAKS & CO., 234 SOUTH Water-st., have tenements to rent on North Side, near business centre. Also two vessels for sale.

TO RENT—213 AND 217 NORTH STATE- st.—Ten rooms; all modern improvements. C. E. ANTHONY, 43, 81 South Clark.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, A SMALL furnished house to a man and wife; owner desires to board with tenant. Address Y 70, Tribune office.

TO RENT—92 DEARBORN-AV.—FIF- teen rooms; all modern improvements. Inq F. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, SOUTH- west corner of Dearborn and Chicago-avs., from May 1. JOHN R. OHLERKING, Room 4, 150 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

HOUSES.

870—Ashland-av., near Congress-st., elegant 3-story and cellar new houses; all conveniences; hardwood finish, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

865—868 Monroe-st., a fine 3-story and basement pressed-brick house, with all improvements; possession at once.

$135—242 La Salle-av., an elegant residence.

$83.33½—An elegant marble-front residence on Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park; will put in good order.

$65—415 Jackson-st., an elegant marble-front house.

$50—Corner Harrison and Hoyne-av., an elegant marble-front.

$50—84 Sangamon-st., 7 or 8 rooms; furnished completely; a fine house.

$35—1920 Parker-st., a fine 7-room cottage in fine order.

$25—162 West Jackson-st., a fine 6-room cottage.

$80—264 Adams-st., octagon marble-front, 12 rooms.

$35—276 West Harrison-st., 8-room house.

$35—9 Union Park-place, a fine house.

$40—166 Thirty-ninth-st., near Cottage Grove, a fine 3-story octagon brick house.

$50—108 Lincoln-st., a fine brick house, 12 rooms.

$70—125 Sangamon-st., a fine 11-room brick house.

$40—329 Fourteenth-st., fine 10-room house, large barn.

$100—373 Washington-st., elegant house, 16 rooms; d. r. and k. on parlor floor; private family.

$40—120 Throop-st., 10-room brick; possession at once.

$83.33⅓—Warren-av., an elegant house, in perfect order.

$20—691 Jackson-st., corner Western-av., an elegant marble-front house with d. r. and k. on parlor floor.

$55—49 Van Buren-st., same style of house as above.

$50—811 Michigan-av., an elegant marble-front with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

$18—49 Bauwens-st., 6-room houses.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED HOUSES ON La Salle-av.; one on West Monroe-st.; houses, hotels, and flats in all parts of city; furniture for sale; transient and vacant houses. BURNHAM & FISH, 159 La Salle-st., Office 51.

TO RENT—277 ONTARIO-ST., CORNER of State, 10 rooms, all complete. Address THOMAS HOWARD, Wright's Grove P. O., Lake View.

TO RENT—IN NORTH AND WEST Divisions—Houses and flats at all prices. For list apply to PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—11-ROOM DWELLING, MAR- ble-front, all modern improvements, on car line. Inquire at 208 La Salle-st., basement.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR AND basement, with all modern improvements and overlooking Lincoln Park, 1019 North Clark-st. Apply at 1318 Wolfram-st., Lake View.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WE HAVE SOME VERY desirable new flats at $32.50 and $30 per month; they have all modern improvements, and are within 300 feet of the Cottage Grove-av. cable cars, and only two blocks from the Thirty-ninth-st. station on the Illinois Central Railroad; 48 trains daily; 17 minutes' ride from Van Buren-st.; windows overlook Drexel boulevard; they will be completed May 1. TURNER & BOND, Real Estate Agents, 167 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SEVEN AND eight-room flat in Hodges Building, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st. Everything complete. Passenger elevator. Janitor service, etc. Also suite of three rooms. Possession on or before May 1. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO UPPER FLOORS of the fine building No. 2131 Michigan-av., 100 feet north of Twenty-second-st., comprising twelve rooms, arranged for two flats or suitable for renting out in single rooms; price $75 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 165 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FLAT OF 8 rooms corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., for private family only. Apply at office of D. W. IRWIN, No. 2 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FLATS, THREE ROOMS, now or from May 1. Steam-e., near Thirty-fifth. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 9 ROOMS, 2 bath-rooms, on first floor. 17 Third-av. Furniture for sale cheap. Call at 276 State-st.; in store.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT, all modern improvements. Van Buren-st., near Michigan-av.; $75. HOLDEN & TERHUNE, Room 41, 159 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FLATS, 4 TO 6 rooms each, suitable for small families. In Lombard Building, 18, 18, 20 Third-av. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT LINCOLN PARK, A flat, south front, of 6 rooms, bath, with hot and cold water, large store-room, etc.; coal and wood boxes and ash-chute on the same floor; rent $28. Apply at 347 Centre-av., corner Hurlbut, top floor.

TO RENT—TWO NEW FLATS NEAR Lincoln Park, 7 rooms and bath, $25 and $35. Inquire at 208 La Salle-av., basement.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE flats in the marble front buildings, 482 and 484, and also 518 North Clark-st. Finished in superior style with modern conveniences. Flats contain from 6 to 10 rooms. Rent from $40 to $55. Cannot be inspected without card from A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—FOUR FIRST-CLASS 9-ROOM flats, No. 608 La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park; also two 10-room houses, one with barn, on La Salle-av. Call on H. FLENTYE, 111 East Kinzie-st., corner of North Wells.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—MAY 1, 131 SOUTH PEO- ria-st.: First flat, 6 rooms, $20. Second flat, 5 rooms, $27. Apply at 135 Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY W. GRAY BROWN, Room 15, 97 Clark-st.:

143 Madison-st., elegant flat, 7 rooms, second floor; $45.

806 Fulton-st., flat, first floor, 6 rooms; $22.

10, 14, and 254 Diller-st., near Fulton-st., new brick flats, 4 to 6 rooms each; $10 to $20.

165 Walnut-st., near Lincoln, house of 10 rooms; perfect order; at once; $40.

672 Adams-st., house of 7 rooms in perfect order; at once; $30.

780 Monroe-st., corner Seeley-av., brick house of 10 rooms; every convenience; good order; $22.

TO RENT—POSSESSION AT ONCE—A very desirable 7-room flat with every convenience, at 382 Fulton-st.; price $35.

TO RENT—AT 344 WEST ADAMS-ST., upper flat of 7 rooms, $28 per month. JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Hansted and Polk-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FLATS.

An elegant flat in Seymour Building, 305 Jackson-st.; possession at once or May 1.

Flats in Talbott Building, Jackson and Paulina-sts., convenient suite of 7 rooms; janitor removes ashes and garbage, delivers coal, etc., free of charge.

$35 and $40—Flats in new building, Aberdeen and Jackson-sts.; very desirable; possession at once.

$15 and $25—727 Madison-st., 2 fine flats.

$35—180 Ohio-st., a fine flat of 6 or 7 rooms.

$20—An Buren-st., near Laflin, new flats.

$35—301½ Jackson-st., a fine 7-room flat, south front.

$35—79 Hombre-st., an elegant 7-room flat.

$30—Clark-st., near Lincoln Park, 6-room flat.

$35—704 Jackson-st., corner Honore, an elegant flat, 6 rooms, bath-room, etc., fine neighborhood.

$37 to $47.50—In new building, corner Madison and Paca, elegant flats, 6 to 9 rooms, all conveniences.

$30—625 York-st., a fine new corner flat, 6 rooms.

$17—1070 Van Buren-st., a fine flat.

$30—832 Madison-st., a fine 6-room flat.

$70 to $75—Elegant new flats on Warren-av., facing Union Park.

$28—182 Fremont-st., a fine 7-room flat.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE and lot 200x165, with large barn, on Indiana-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., and very desirable to parties doing business at the Stock-Yards. A. N. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — FURNISHED — PRAIRIE- av., near Twenty-second-st., first floor and basement of brick house, 6 or 7 rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED, pleasant front rooms, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—59 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., furnished rooms, large or small.

TO RENT—1351 WABASH-AV., UNFUR- nished second-story front room, without board.

TO RENT—1354 WABASH-AV., TWO OF the finest and best furnished alcove rooms on the avenue, with heat, gas, hot and cold water.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom; also handsomely-furnished single rooms.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., WITH- out board, two large and one single room, nicely furnished; also three rooms for housekeeping.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, PLENTY of room, very nice, to permanent parties. 11 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—2226 CALUMET-AV.—FUR- nished room on third floor.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., PAR- lor floor and basement, furnished, unfurnished, or partly furnished.

TO RENT—240 WABASH-AV., PLEAS- ant rooms with steam heat and passenger elevator. Apply in the drug-store.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK— Suite of front rooms, carpeted, in a stone-front residence. Choice location. References required. Address Z 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT — 234 ONTARIO-ST.—FUR- nished room; gentlemen only. References.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE double room, furnished or unfurnished, private family. 388 East Huron-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, everything new, all improvements, finest location, long lease. 47 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. corner Madison and La Salle-sts. Corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., fine store in new building.

Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st., good brick store, 24x80 feet.

177 and 179 Monroe-st., fourth floor; 40x175; good light, etc. Elevator and steam power if desired.

103 and 105 State-st., second floor, 45x90, 6 windows on State-st., vault; three years' lease.

153 State-st., second floor, 45x90; light purposes.

81 and 83 Jackson-st., rear part of second story, about 40x40; elevator and steam power.

48 La Salle-st., second and third floors; good vaults.

240 and 242 Randolph-st., 2d story, size 33x70; with water elevator and steam power, or without steam power.

163 and 165 Fifth-av., third floor, 40x80 feet.

POSSESSION MAY 1, 1883.

SOUTH SIDE.

118 Quincy-st., 3-story and basement brick building. Corner Archer-av. and Butterfield-st., 3 stores in good building; all conveniences; corner store for good tenant, and rented for a term of years.

184 and 186 Wabash-av., store adjoining A. S. Gare & Co., now occupied by that firm.

213 to 224 South Water-st., 2-story brick building, 80 feet front.

219 Quincy-st., 3-story and basement brick building, with elevator, etc.

175 and 177 Jackson-st., 3-story and basement brick buildings, near Fifth-av.

34 and 36 Washington-st., second story.

135 and 220 State-st., third and fourth floor.

WEST SIDE.

13 and 15 North Canal-st., building for manufacturing purposes. Elevator and boiler now in building can be bought cheap if desired.

491 West Madison-st., very desirable store; corner Sheldon.

84 and 86 West Washington-st., stores and basement in brick block corner Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—2 NEW STORES, CORNER of Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st.; corner store a good location for dry-goods store. W. G. & A. T. EWING, Room 38, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—175 AND 177 NORTH CLARK- st., near Erie; either together or separate. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 50X200, AT 77 and 79 Madison-st.; heated by steam; elevator; side lights, etc. Apply to L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 79 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 93 AND 95 LAKE-ST., corner store, under Tremont House. Apply to W. H. WOOD, Receiver, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT — STORE AND LOFTS, southeast corner Lake and Wabash-av. (opposite Franklin, MacVeagh & Co.) especially adapted to the grocery, liquor or tea and coffee trade.

Fine cellar, elevator, engine and boiler, steam heat, etc. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, AND four stories; east side of State-st., near Randolph, being No. 57; also third floor of No. 59 State-st., with windows on alley. Inquire in store, No. 59 State-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN suite, with vaults, in fire-proof building, north-west corner La Salle and Madison-sts., known as the La Salle Block.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, ONE OFFICE, or suite of three, furnished for lawyer or similar business. 31 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—240 WABASH-AV., SOUTH- east corner Jackson-st., very desirable offices; elegant passenger elevator and steam heat. Apply in the drug-store.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFT, 20X80, FOR MANU- facturing; light; low rent. Apply at 191 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LOFT 40X160, FOR STOR- age or light manufacturing, with or without power. 135 and 137 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS OF property for rent and wishing the personal attention of an agent will do well by leaving the same with V. H. SURGHNOR, Room 14 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—BRICK STORE in a thriving town of 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, not more than 150 miles from Chicago, in which there is a good opening for dry goods, etc. Address, with particulars, Y 56, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — ROOM FOR two gentlemen near County Hospital. Z 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 FUR- nished rooms, complete for housekeeping, by gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms and location, Z 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COT- tage or flat of 4 to 6 rooms; furnished or unfurnished; between State, Halsted, Thirty-first, and Thirty-seventh-sts. Address, with terms, A. G. H., Chicago Lumber Co., Thirty-fifth and Iron-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE or flat, nearly furnished, in good locality on South Side; small family; no children. Best references. Address, with price and full particulars, Y 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF about 12 rooms, on the West Side, one that will make a comfortable home; kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor preferred. Address Y 64, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONSI- ble party, a small house or flat of 4 to 6 rooms on North or South Side; rent not over $25 or $30. Address Y 63, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — 3 OR MORE pleasant rooms on the West Side; prefer unfurnished, or would take house. Z 28, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS suitable for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Address with particulars Y 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WAREHOUSE within three-quarters of a mile of Court-House, with capacity of 12,000 to 30,000 square feet. FOLLANSBEE, TYLER & CO., 124 Quincy-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 15 to 20 rooms with all modern improvements, well located for a boarding or rooming house; if partly furnished would be no objection. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — TWO OR three flats together; 5 to 7 rooms; one to be ready by April 20; within 10 blocks of the Tremont House.

Address PERMANENT, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED house; three adults from the country; would board owner for rent; in good location. Address Y 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RE- sponsible party 6 or 7 rooms on South or North Side for housekeeping; rent not over $25. Address P 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.:

HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

1465 Fulton-st., 2-story brick, 10 rooms.

100 and 104 Walnut-st., 6-room cottages, near Wood; $28 and $25 respectively per month.

428 Hubbard-st., 2-story frame dwelling, 8 rooms; $20 per month.

SOUTH SIDE.

1694 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, 16 rooms, with brick barn in rear.

FLATS AND ROOMS—WEST SIDE.

511 West Madison-st., suite of two rooms; $11 per month.

489 West Madison-st., suite of two rooms; $7.50 per month.

911 West Lake-st., second story, 6 rooms; $17 per month.

SOUTH SIDE.

Corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., handsome flats of six rooms on second and third floors; bath, hot and cold water, etc.; $30 to $50 per month.

1528 Wabash-av., 1st story, 4 rooms; $25 per month.

POSSESSION MAY 1, 1883.

HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

Laflin-st., near corner Monroe, 6 new 2-story brick dwellings, 8 rooms; $45 per month.

773 Walnut-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; $30 per month.

786 West Harrison, 2-story frame, 8 rooms; $40 per month.

1457 Fulton-st., 2-story brick, bath, etc., kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor, 9 rooms.

86 Seeley-av., 2-story frame cottage, 9 rooms, $30.

19 North Western-av., frame cottage, $30 per month.

99 Winchester-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; $45 per month.

42 Union Park-place, 2-story and basement brick, with stone front dwelling and barn; $45.

62 Union Park-place, 2-story and basement brick, with store front, dwelling; $40.

SOUTH SIDE.

276 Thirtieth-st., 3-story frame, with cellar; $45 per month.

3232 Vernon-av., 2-story and store front; $40 per month.

3230 Vernon-av., 2-story brick, cellar; $40 per month.

3752 Langley-av., 2-story brick, with stone front.

3267 Lowman-av., 2-story frame; $35 per month.

3736 Johnson-place, 2-story and basement brick; $35.

NORTH SIDE.

308 Chicago-av., 3-story and basement brick stone front dwelling.

FLATS AND ROOMS—WEST SIDE.

992 West Madison-st., flat of 4 rooms, third story; $18 per month.

90 West Washington-st., second story; $30 per month.

SUBURBAN.

Ridgeland, between Austin and Oak Park, 2-story frame dwelling, 10 rooms, with large barn, half-acre lot, near depot, plenty of trees, shrubbery, etc; $30 per month.

Ridgeland, good 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, near depot; $20 per month.

Other dwellings building under leases expiring May 1, who desire to retain premises now occupied by them, will please notify us at once.

TO RENT—

HOUSES, FLATS, STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS.

All over the West and North Sides. You will always find a good list to select from on our rent board. Owners desirous of securing good tenants for the coming year will please let us hear from them.

We make renting and care of property one of our greatest specialties. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—38 AND 40 WEST MONROE- st., basement, well lighted, 40x100 and second floor 40x60, with or without power, separately or together. Inquire in same building.

TO RENT—20X80, SECOND FLOOR 205 Wabash-av.; also office. Apply at 305 Wabash-av. H. A. SUMNER & CO.

TO RENT — ROOM, WITH POWER, corner Clinton and Monroe-sts. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Washington.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR NORTH- west corner of State and Jackson-sts., 60x100; hydraulic elevator. 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, OR will rent entire factory with 40-horse power engine. 52 and 54 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—2 FLOORS 60x70 each. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

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BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, THE North Side preferred, for three adults and two children—4 and 6 years; rooms unfurnished preferred, to be ready by April 20; will pay $30 for good service. Only answers giving full particulars as to location, size of rooms, etc., will be noticed. Address PERMANENT, Tribune office.

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PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — HARVARD: AT HOME for few days. Please call

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

The Piny Woods Region of Southern Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi—The People and Their Character.

WAYCROSS, Ga., March 20.—[Editor New York *Sun*.]—Lands that naturally produce pine trees are, as a rule, comparatively worthless for agriculture. In a northern country where grass will grow, some little improvement can be accomplished on these lands. In all portions of the United States that I have seen, the pine lands are sandy, gravelly soils, or they are cold, clay lands. This rule holds good in the Southern States. Where the yellow pine grows, there the land is poor, and, in my opinion, worthless for agricultural purposes. In Southern Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi the larger portion of the land is a sand-bank, on which tall pine trees grow. There is a widespread belief among the people who live in the shade of these pine trees that these lands are suited to raise live stock; but in no case did I hear any man claim that they had the least value for agricultural uses.

The people living here, I am sorry to say, are poor. Their clothing, their wretchedly-built and squalid log-houses, and the general air of decay throughout the "piny woods region," all loudly proclaim the fact that farming is highly unprofitable. I have driven for many miles through the country in a wagon. I talked to many of the small farmers. These men till their own land. Almost without exception the stories they told me of the outcome of their attempts to gain a livelihood by farming were tales of disaster and grinding poverty. The land will not produce a crop unless highly fertilized. Commercial fertilizers are generally used. The quantity used costs about $3 per acre. This is more than the land is actually worth. In good seasons the yield on these sandy lands is about 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre. The practical result of the systems of agriculture in vogue in the piny regions of the cotton States, as I gathered my information from many men engaged in the business, is that planters who had to buy fertilizers, as I have said, costing $3 per acre, have to be "carried" by the traders. Mortgages are given on land and crop to secure the trader. When the crop is gathered and divided according to the bargains made with the negro hands employed, or these hands are paid in money for their work and the mortgages are paid, there is little left for the most successful of the planters. The larger number of the producers do not raise enough cotton to pay their mortgages. Though most of these men work hard in their own fields, they find when they sell their cotton that they are behindhand, and the amount of their indebtedness is generally in direct proportion to the number of acres of land cultivated. As is the case on all lands unsuited to agriculture, these men find no reason, and they believe that if they had raised a few more bales of cotton, or if the snowy staple had brought a little higher price, they would have cleared themselves of debt. The next year in their endeavor to clear themselves they plant a few acres more to cotton, and the task-master's lash is felt. Becoming alarmed at the prospect of being ever in debt, they plant more ground and still more ground as the seasons roll by, and annually they sink deeper and deeper into insolvency.

I am convinced that the trouble lies in the soil, aided by the credit system, and not in the people. These men are a frank, brave, intelligent race; but they have to contend with obstacles that it is not within the power of man to overcome. I have met a score of men from Texas who were revisiting the homes of their early lives. These men were prosperous. Without an exception they told me that the trouble in the "piny woods region" of the South was the wretched character of the soil, and that it did not lie in the people. One of the most intelligent of these men from Texas said to me: "This land is naturally lean. Grass of good quality will not grow here. It is impossible to build up the land. The commercial fertilizers used wash through the light soil. They simply stur the land into activity, as whisky does a tired man. I lived here for years, and I was poor and in debt. I found that I was annually getting deeper and deeper into debt. I abandoned my farm and went to Texas. There on productive land I have made myself a home that I would not trade for a county of sandy land. I am of these people. As they are, so I was. As I am, so they can become if they can get possession of fertile lands."

Many of these small farmers have told me that they would be richer and more able to successfully cope with the world if they did not own an acre in the piny woods; that they could then begin life in a new country with some hope of success. Sadly they replied to my inquiry as to why they did not abandon their lands and emigrate to Texas: "This farm is all I own. I can hardly say I own, either, as I have pledged it to the traders; but it is all I have. It represents the toil of years. I cannot abandon it."

All through the piny-woods region sawmills are springing into active life. A person traveling on the railways is seldom out of sound of the axes or the buzz of circular saws. The timber is of most excellent quality, and the demand for it is steadily and rapidly increasing. This industry is drawing a considerable number of men from their farms. They realize that they can better their condition by working for wages at the sawmills. It is hard for a Northern man, who does not understand the condition of affairs in the cotton-growing South, that has resulted from an entire people devoting themselves to agriculture and neglecting manufactures, to understand the pathetic eagerness these poor white men display in accepting work at wages any Northern laborer would refuse. They are dreadfully poor. It is to agriculture solely that these people have looked for their support. They had no shops to go to, no mills, no industries, calling loudly for labor, as in the North; but all were dependent on the raising of cotton, and almost all are losing money.

The contrast between Northern Alabama and Georgia and the southern portions of the same States is most marked. In the north the land is more productive; in the south gloom and poverty. That the growing industry of sawing the yellow pine into lumber will lessen the burdens of these people is probably true; but whether the forests once cut down will renew themselves remains to be seen. It could find no man who could give me what I considered an authentic information on this point. Many men asserted that if the newly-cleared ground were uncultivated the new growth would be the valuable yellow pine. Other men, equally well informed, assured me that the contrary was true, and that the second growth would be "old field pines," a worthless wood. Be this as it may, I incline to the opinion that the land that is being cleared will be cropped sufficiently to render the growth of old field pine a certainty. At most of the points where I found sawmills at work I noticed the farmers of the neighborhood had rented the newly-chopped lands and were burning the brush and such trees as had been felled and proved valueless for lumber preparatory to planting. The land, being virgin, would, they asserted, produce one or three crops of cotton without being manured. At some points, where the sawmill was of fair capacity and the chopping had been carried on for several years, there were extensive clearings. These were generally occupied by several families of white people, who were engaged in burning the plow-obstructing trash, being assisted in their labors by negroes. Throughout the nights the fires burned brightly. The country looked as though a large army were camped there.

At short intervals along the lines of railroads and at longer intervals in the back country were the camps and cheap plant of the turpentinemakers. These works afford a considerable number of men employment; but the profits of the business are small and the labor is very poorly paid.

I do not think that this Southern country, known as "the piny-woods region," has any future before it. For a time, say while the valuable timber is being sawn and a couple of crops are grown on the virgin soil, there will be a period of prosperity; but when that time passes, and it must pass quickly if the business is carried on with vigor, the lands will be exhausted and will probably be turned out for the old field pines to grow on. This is a country that all Northern agriculturists should resolutely keep away from; and I say this reluctantly, for my deepest sympathies are with poor people on poor land. FRANK WILKESON.

[Mr. Wilkeson is not the only traveler in the "Sunny South" who has observed the general poverty of the piny-woods regions. But they are ot restricted to the southern portions of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, but extend over fully one-third of those States, and cover more than half of South and North Carolina, and at least a third of Florida. Some portions of Southeastern Virginia are barren pine woods. In the six Southern States named, exclusive of Virginia, it would not be far wide of the truth to say that one-half of their total area consists of the kind of land described above—thin, poor, sandy soil, easily worn out, and very difficult to reclaim when once impoverished. Fertilizers do not hold or retain their streng th in this soil, but leach downjwith the rains and quickly disappear. To the eye of an observant tourist the whole country from the east line of Louisiana and back from the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic coast for 100 to 125 miles from the sea clear up north to the James River in Virginia looks like a recent geological formation rescued from the ocean. The impression formed on the mind is that at no very distant period this long belt or strip of 1,200 miles in length by more than 100 in width, and including nearly the whole Peninsula of Florida south of the 30th parallel, was a shallow seas, studded with islands composed of coral, coquina shell, oyster, clam, mussel, and other lime shell formations, and that they were gradually filled with sand by the strong eastern winds and waves. The raging breakers wash up the sand, and the strong winds carry it higher and inland. This process is still going on before one's very eyes. The shallows are constantly and gradually filling up by the labors of the lime-shell submarine animals, and the winds and waves are tossing and blowing the sea-sand into the lagoons thus created, and filling them up. Nearly the whole of Florida consists of lagoons, lakes, ponds, marshes, surrounded by sand-ridges and sand-plains covered by the everlasting Southern pines. Where the country of the six States named is not a quasi-sand desert it is low and swampy, and covered with long, wiry, tough marsh-grass, on which cattle do not thrive, but merely exist. The only redeeming portions of these long, dreary, sandy, heart-breaking barrens are the valleys of the numerous rivers which take their rise in the hilly, upland clay country and flow down to the sea through the low, sandy plains of the coast sections, from the Pearl River in Mississippi to the Roanoke of North Carolina. The spring floods and freshets have carried down alluvial soil from the clay country and spread it over the river valleys of the lower levels, and thus created fertile strips among the sandy, sterile, pine-covered plains of the Southern sea-coast country. The old slaveholders appropriated all these good lands to raising cotton by "niggers" and selling both. The "niggerless whites," or "crackers," as they are denominated in the South, have been elbowed out of the bottom land upon the sand-pine barrens, where for a century they have subsisted in extreme poverty, enveloped in the ignorance and prejudice that chronic impecuniosity engenders—a poor, weak, helpless people, the tools of the ex-slaveholder and Confederate desperado and demagog.]

ROBERT P. PORTER.

He is Denounced as a Toady, and Accused of Deliberate Misstatements of Facts.

[To the Editor of the New York *Evening Post*.]—I do not remember that Henry James or Richard Grant White, although they have frequently dealt in burlesque, have ever in their serious comparisons of English and American society presented a prominent but not overdrawn character of one of their countrymen exhibiting the most pronounced trait of his nationality—standing up for the land of his nativity when abroad. This neglect on their part may arise from the universality of that American habit which they must have considered to be so well understood that it needed no exemplification. It does not come within the province of a cynic who can imagine that nothing good excepting himself can come out of his own Nazareth, but it is obvious to every unprejudiced American who travels in England. He will meet hundreds of his countrymen who, as he, too, has done at home, have found all manner of fault with our political organization and its abuses, with the excrescences of our mushroom society, our religious liberty tending to unbounded license—in short, with the whole system of our public morality, which he thinks in the end will produce the most disastrous consequences; but he will not be likely to find a single individual among them who dares, or even has the desire in his own heart, to vilify or to say one word against the land of his birth. Such a one would not only be ostracised by his compatriots, but he would not find a place in reputable British society. He would everywhere be regarded as a toady or a traitor, and if he should happen to be a public man every newspaper in the United States would hold him up to scorn and contempt. But when the case is reversed, a man of that description is spoken of by the New York *Tribune* as one "unblemished reputation," and his statements are said to be "those of a competent, honest investigator, written on the spot, after a visit made solely to get the facts, and hampered by no instructions save the simple one of giving facts as he finds them."

The assertion of the Detroit *Evening News*, the truth of which every letter from Mr. Porter confirms, that he "was sent to England by the *Tribune* to find or manufacture arguments against free trade," is indignantly denied, and the official reports of our foreign Ministers and Consuls, which universally oppose Mr. Porter's gross exaggerations, are put down as of no account whatever. Now, it is simply because this Englishman by birth "has held a number of high official positions, and with ability questioned by no one," that he has been hired by the *Tribune* to do the dirty work. No one supposes that "the readers of the *Tribune* are fools." Were they fools, some cheap penny-a-liner would have answered the purposes of such a correspondence as well; but it must have been a high salary indeed to induce Mr. Porter to lay aside his self-respect and to go to work deliberately and persistently to vilify his former countrymen. We are told that the Detroit *Evening News* "imputes intentional falsehood to a sincere and earnest gentleman." That language is unjust, for Mr. Porter is not sincere, however earnest he may be. I have already pointed out his unpardonable misstatements touching the shipbuilding industry in Dumbarton, where he made one of his first attempts to demonstrate the existence of "pauper labor," a theme upon which he is never tired of descanting. Although I have not had the honor of "holding high official positions," I feel sure that my word as a "competent, honest investigator" will go as far with the readers of the *Evening Post* as the word of the late Tariff Commissioner will go with the readers of the *Tribune*. He made a flying visit to Dumbarton and saw all the wretched poverty induced by "pauper labor," of which I saw none in a residence there of weeks, while the exact opposit was continually before my eyes. Of the other places where Mr. Porter found so much misery arising from free trade, I am not qualified to speak; but as to Dumbarton I know positively that his report is so entirely at variance with fact, that in reading his subsequent letters I could not avoid remembering the adage, "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus."

After all, while fully agreeing with the Detroit journal, that Mr. Porter "was sent to England by the *Tribune* to find or manufacture arguments against free trade," it appears to me that the *Tribune* and its correspondents are both making arguments for free trade rather than against it. Let us suppose that Mr. Porter finds all the wretchedness that he so vividly describes in the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland, his own tabulated figures demonstrate that since the adoption of free trade the wages have increased in the ratio of 50 per cent. What destitution he would have witnessed had he been sent on his mission thirty years ago! He tells us that at the present day the operatives are on starvation wages. How did these poor people live when their wages were 50 per cent less, and, the corn laws being in operation, the price of bread was 50 per cent more? It is undeniable that in free-trade England wages are higher than on the tariff-ridden Continent of Europe. What would Mr. Porter have England to do in order to make her people as happy as Russians or Spaniards? Adopt a high tariff that would cost them so much to live that they could not live at all? Reestablish the corn laws? Shut out American flour and grain, and make the operatives depend upon English farmers for their support? Does Mr. Porter seriously maintain that the imposition of a tariff upon manufactures would aid the English laborer in supplying the markets of the world with hardware and cotton and woolen fabrics, or that a tariff upon food would increase his wages proportionately with it? J. C.

THE PNEUMONIA PLAGUE.

A Custom Which Makes One Death Lead to Many—Statistics of the Disease—Why It Is Increasing at an Alarming Rate in New York.

[New York *Herald*.]—The *Herald* recently published some interviews with prominent physicians upon the subject of pneumonia, going to show the fatality of that disease and its alarming prevalence at this particular season and in this particular locality. The number of deaths from pneumonia in New York has been steadily increasing for the last twenty years in a ratio quite out of proportion to the increase of population. It is one of the diseases most to be dreaded, and by the possessors of the soundest constitutions as well as by those of the weakest. It makes short work of a large percentage of those whom it attacks, and one of its peculiarities is that it attacks the strongest persons with the greatest violence. Foolish customs—and every custom that imperils good health is foolish—are a strong ally of pneumonia, and perhaps no customs do more towards the propagation of the disease than those attaching to the burial of the dead. Custom is a queer thing; a most tyrannical and inconsistent thing. To stand with the head uncovered in the presence of the dead, whether it be in front of a church or by the open grave, is considered an attitude of respect. Among the Jews and Quakers to stand or sit during divine service with the head uncovered is considered an attitude of disrespect. Custom renders the decree in both cases. When a President is inaugurated, and this occurs during the usually inclement weather of early March, he stands with his head uncovered while taking the oath of office. When a Master Mason is presiding over the ceremonies of his order he wears his hat, while the other members present remove theirs.

DEATH BREEDING DEATH.

One funeral under existing regulations, and especially at this season of the year, is apt to lead to many. There have been several striking instances lately of this truth, wherein persons following the funeral of relative or friend have incurred severe colds, developing into pneumonia and resulting in death. Perhaps the majority of persons can remember some cases within their own experience of a fatal sickness being acquired at a funeral. A recent instance was that of Mrs. Dr. Beard, who, at the time of her husband's funeral caught a severe cold and died of pneumonia within a few days. Marshall Jewell died of pneumonia, and a few days thereafter his wife was also borne to the grave. If funeral begets funeral so frequently in the ranks of well-known people whose deaths we hear about, how often must the same law work its deadly course among lower people of whose fate the world is never informed? The necessity for the substitution of more sensible methods at funerals is beginning to be advocated by thoughtful men. There are funeral ceremonies at which the most prominent men in public life are called upon to assist, some of them to act as pall-bearers. Custom requires them to expose their own lives to dangers that are perhaps of great value to the whole country. The family or friends of a dead person do not realize it, but to ask a man at this season to act as pall-bearer under existing regulations is equivalent to inviting him to an exposure that may result in severe illness.

DR. SAYRE'S EXPERIENCE.

Five weeks ago Dr. Lewis B. Sayre acted as one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of a friend which took place at the church at the corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Dr. Sayre caught a severe cold, which resulted in capillary bronchitis and a slight attack of pneumonia, which has kept him in bed ever since, though he is now convalescent. If any one could speak feelingly upon the subject of exposure at funerals Dr. Sayre ought, and so a reporter called to see him. Dr. Sayre was in bed and said when the subject was brought up:

"Why, Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, has just been talking with me on the same subject. I told Dr. Potter that some modification ought to be made in funeral customs, that it was sheer wickedness and not respect for the dead for me to stand in the open air with uncovered heads, and the Doctor quite agreed with me. He declared that he meant to advocate these views publicly. In England, he says, they do better than here, in that they have movable screens in their cemeteries which are used by the grave at each interment to keep the wind off the heads of the people. Dr. Potter also said that in his own church he had begun an innovation by permitting the ushers to wear little skull caps when they were required to stand near the open doors. Formerly they were bareheaded and were subject to continual colds in consequence."

"You have had a pretty severe experience yourself," said the reporter.

"I have indeed. I only saw the friend whose funeral I attended just before his death; but they urged me to act as a pall-bearer, and, as the church was near by, I agreed. The house from which the remains were carried was only in block from the church. Accordingly, when we pall-bearers stood hat in hand before the house as the coffin was carried out, and again at the church we did the same before and after the service. I could feel the draught coming through me, as it were, before I had just come from the hospital, where I had exerted myself breaking up a woman's knee-joint and was heated. The next day I was down sick, as you know, every one saw me at the time."

The reporter had called upon Dr. Sayre, as it happened, the day after the funeral mentioned, and the Doctor diagnosed his own case correctly then, for he declared it to be well defined bronchitis and possibly for pneumonia."

"I knew when taking this cold," he went on, "that I was acting very foolishly; but what could I do? Custom had decreed that we must stand with my hat off as the other pall-bearers did; but it is a custom that good sense ought to reform. There can be no respect in exposing the lives of the living at a funeral."

"This is a favorable opportunity."

"I have lost such an opportunity of doing good that I feel like kicking myself," exclaimed Dr. Sayre in his vehement fashion. "I wanted to have sent a suggestion to those in charge of Gov. Morgan's funeral, that they should announce that out of respect to the dead the gentlemen present would please not remove their hats in open air. But I did not do it, I am sorry to say. I might have saved a million of lives, and it is not many doctors can do that. Out of respect to the dead,' mind you, and such a way of putting it would have offended no one and have carried the point. Such a proceeding at the funeral of one so well known would have been reported all over the country, would have been imitated, and, as I say, my suggestion might have saved a million of lives.

"Taking my own case for an example. I was in excellent health up to the day of that funeral, and here I have been for over a month unable to move, having had a close rub of it with pneumonia, and taken away from my patients—a victim to an unreasonable custom. However, I have not lost my time altogether, for I have dictated a book during my illness on the treatment of diseases of the joints."

Dr. Sayre is a man of large frame and remarkable strength, but his sickness has so pulled him down that he is hardly able to stand up, though the pneumonia left him some time ago.

"I don't suppose we have any adequate conception," he said, in conclusion, "of the real number of cases of pneumonia and other troubles and the real number of deaths that are directly engendered by attending funerals. I have been in the habit of looking over the published lists of deaths each day, and very frequently I see the name of some person whom I knew to be a friend of some other person who died a little before, and am led to wonder whether the second attended the funeral of the first."

SOME EXPRESSIVE FIGURES.

The reporter went to see Dr. Nagle at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, however, to furnish him with the terrible record that pneumonia has made for itself in the last quarter of a century in our midst. For the ten years ending with 1869 the total number of deaths from pneumonia were as follows:

Year.	*Deaths.*	*Year.*	*Deaths.*
1865	1,326	1866	1,388
1861	1,257	1867	1,434
1862	1,103	1868	1,668
1863	1,713	1869	2,100
1864	1,831		
1865	1,706	Total for ten years	15,526

For the ten years following the number of deaths from pneumonia increased rapidly, as appears below:

Year.	*Deaths.*	*Year.*	*Deaths.*
1870	1,836	1876	2,542
1871	1,854	1877	2,288
1872	2,150	1878	2,288
1873	2,228	1879	2,554
1874	2,336		
1875	2,836	Total for ten years	23,386

COMPUTED MONTHLY.

For ten years, ending Dec. 31, 1876, the number of deaths from pneumonia, classified according to the months in which they occurred, were as follows:

Months.	*Deaths.*	*Months.*	*Deaths.*
January	1,553	July	540
February	1,553	August	568
March	1,882	September	650
April	1,583	October	895
May	1,415	November	1,160
June	831	December	1,969

From this it appears that the severest month was March, with January, February, and April competing closely for second place. June, July, August, September, and October were light months, the number of deaths by pneumonia being less than half as great as in the winter season.

Since 1876 the victims of pneumonia have numbered in the several months of the several years as follows:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
January	263	280	341	261	366	376
February	219	247	251	248	371	376
March	278	306	330	266	391	463
April	243	240	274	275	333	393
May	194	222	214	240	282	464
June	115	143	126	165	176	234
July	105	84	103	127	151	169
August	108	103	92	108	134	103
September	109	106	114	134	157	135
October	154	141	173	205	206	191
November	176	161	205	246	264	225
December	191	226	250	349	386	359
Totals	2,148	2,288	2,554	2,822	3,261	3,472

Such a steady increase in the ravages of pneumonia is calculated to alarm even the medical profession, which is generally in a position to explain all the whys and wherefores suggested by statistics. In the years 1860, 1861, and 1862 the deaths from pneumonia were 3,686. In the years 1880, 1881, and 1882 the deaths from the same cause numbered 9,555. The population of the city in 1860 was 805,651, and in 1880 1,206,577. The population in twenty years increased by little less than 50 per cent, and in the same period of time deaths from pneumonia increased by nearly 200 per cent.

Why? Dr. Nagle said he did not know, unless it was that people had become more fashionable and that they lived in warmer houses and went to warmer theatres and were more reckless in their dress.

PNEUMONIA IN THE WIND.

Some meteorological statistics were attached to the tables from which the above figures were taken, and Dr. Nagle when comparing the deaths by pneumonia in the different months of the year several times looked for the amount of wind there had been in these months.

"Does the amount of wind affect the number of cases of pneumonia?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I can't say how one affects the other," Dr. Nagle replied; "but it certainly is a fact that the months in which we have the highest winds are those in which pneumonia is most prevalent. This relation holds good in general, but, as you see, it does not hold good in each particular month. Dr. Thomas H. Monk, of Deer Park, Ont., formerly of the Meteorological Bureau in Toronto, is making a particular study of the relation of weather to mortality."

The wind reports were made from the Central Park Observatory, and it was a curious fact that in the last few years in which pneumonia had increased so rapidly the amount of wind had also increased year by year.

QUIPS.

An economical man who has worn the same hat for twenty-three years says it has been in fashion seven times.

"Sir," wrote a tradesman to a debtor, "if you will favor me with the amount of my bill, you will oblige me; if not, I must oblige you."

The condor of the Andes is said to kill its prey with its bill, and the high-toned milliners are trying the same game on the married man.

A young man married against the wishes of his parents, and in telling a friend how to break the news to them, said: "Tell them first that I am dead, and gently work up to the climax."

A paper announced for its columns a forthcoming story entitled "The Prettiest Girl in the Town." A hundred young ladies sent postal cards and warned the editor not to use their real names.

A man tamed a prairie dog that somebody sent him him until the docile little creature would eat off his hand. At least, it ate off about three-quarters of his thumb one day, but it died of concussion of the brain before it could finish the hand.

A rule of the railway companies provides that dogs shall not ride in passenger carriages, but a big and ferocious-looking bull-dog walked into a carriage the other day, appropriated a whole seat, and rode 200 miles unmolested. "He had such a meaning smile," was the guard's apology for not ejecting him.

Asked a traveler in the Orient of a Pasha: "Is the Turkish civil service like ours? Are there retiring allowances and pensions, for instance?" "My illustrious friend, and joy of my lives," replied the Pasha, "Allah is great, and the public functionary who stands in need of a retiring allowance when his term of office expires is an ass! I have spoken."

"There's something about your daughter," Mr. Wangnop said reflectively—"there's something about your daughter——" "Yes," said old Mr. Thistlepod, "there is; I had noticed it myself. It comes every night at 8 o'clock, and it doesn't get away usually till about 11 o'clock. And some of these evenings I am going to lift it all the way from the front parlor to the side gate and see what there's in it."

The French Minister of Finance has received the following letter: "Monsieur le Ministre, I have the honor to apply to you for an appointment in the Finance Department of the Government offices. I herewith inclose my references and testimonials. Unless I hear from you between the present date and the end of the month, I shall consider myself as having received the opposite reply, and shall come on the 1st of August to enter upon my duties. I am, etc., B."

One of the leading members of the artistic profession in Berlin appears to be endowed with exaggerated sentimental notions, for at his marriage he exacted a promise from his wife that if he happened to die first she would take her own life as soon as his body was laid in the coffin. A few days ago he took it into his head to make his will, and bequeathed his fortune to several charitable institutions. When these testamentary dispositions were brought to the knowledge of his wife, she flew into a violent passion. "Come now," said the husband, "did you not agree to shoot yourself with a revolver as soon as they came to convey my body to the cemetery?" "So I did," she replied, "but supposing I missed my aim?"

A JILTED LOVER LOSES HIS REASON.

TROY, N. Y., April 3.—[Special.]—Charles McIntosh, a well-known society man, head bookkeeper for a large manufacturing house, and and possessor of a respectable fortune, was taken to a private asylum in Baltimore today hopelessly insane. McIntosh won the hand of a Troy belle, whose father is very wealthy. The wedding had been fixed and preparations were making for a nuptial event on a scale commensurate with the station of the contracting parties. A few days ago McIntosh was missed from his office, and his betrothed noticed in the course of the day that a young man whom, it was rumored, she had once cast off. It leaked out that she had broken her engagement with McIntosh and that his reason has been dethroned by the terrible shock. He was confined in his parents' residence until he attempted suicide, when he was placed under surveillance in a private room in a police-station. It is reported that the first suitor for the heart of the fickle fair one will wed her in a few weeks.

Professional and amateur vocalists unite to praise Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
To the Ladies.
You will find a full assortment of the celebrated
"CORTICELLI"
Spool Silk, in every shade, at
Pardridges' Main Store.

Office Desks!
100 Styles.
Of best kiln-dried lumber. We claim great superiority. Our Desks are of improved design and reduced in price.
Library Tables and Chairs.
Bank Fittings a Specialty.
Made by A. H. Andrews & Co.
195 & 197 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
2 TON WAGON SCALE, $60. 2 TON, $50.
4 Ton, 9x20, Beam Box Included, $80.
240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5.
The "Little Detective," ¼ oz. to 25 lb., $3.
200 OTHER SIZES. Related PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10
Farmers save their and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vises & Other Articles AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Office of the North Chicago City Railway Co.
NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the seven per cent bonds issued by this company June 1, 1878, will be redeemed at the office of the company on June 1, 1883, and that all interest will cease on the same on and after that date. V. C. TURNER, President.
April 2, 1883.

ONE STEP AHEAD.

What a Country Doctor Did Not Live to See—The Triumph of Today.

The writer's father was a country doctor, and, with all their faults, country doctors are, as a class, noble and self-sacrificing men. Through all weathers, in all seasons, and over the worst of roads, they drive on missions of mercy—generally for small compensation and often for none at all. To the country doctor in question, as he sat in his buggy, an Irishman, who had stopped him on the road, was relating his sufferins from what he called "a dreadful pain in me chist."

"Oh, Pat," said the doctor, perhaps impatient at the detention, "put a mustard plaster on your chest."

"An' will that suck out the pain, Docthur?" asked Pat, wanting a foundation for his faith.

"It won't hurt you, anyway, Pat," answered the doctor, whipping up his horse, then continuing to his companion: "My son, I wish somebody would invent a plaster that would suck out pain, as Pat put it. I have plenty of plasters, some of which I make myself and others that are patented, but I am free to admit it to you that there isn't much virtue in any of them."

This was years ago, and the good doctor is gone where, we are told, no one is ever sick. He didn't live to see or hear of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER, which, in Pat's rude phrase, "sucks out" so much pain today. The doctor, in connection with his practice, kept a little village drug-store where he dispensed the cheap and common plasters of the time "whose merit," he used to say, "must reside in the holes," for he didn't see as they had any other.

For that pain of yours try the CAPCINE, which word is CUT in the plaster itself. Price 25 cents.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

St. Jacobs Oil
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

SMOKE TANSILL'S 5¢ PUNCH STRAIGHT 5¢ CIGAR
CENTRAL RETAIL AGENTS.
W. M. DALE, Druggist.
Cor. Clark and Madison-sts. and 75 State-st.
A. AREND, Druggist,
Cor. Fifth-av. and Madison-st.
Pocket Cigar-Case Free.
VOICE OF THE TRADE.
Your "Tansill's Punch" are the best cigars I ever sold for the price. All drummers who sell other brands admit they cannot compete with them. "Thurber's" or "Hazard's" cigars don't touch them. GEO. H. HAYNES, Winn, Minn.
One agent (dealer only) wanted in every town in the U. S. No drummers.
H. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st., Chicago.
Smoke "Tansill's Gen. Custer" 10-ct. Cigar.

RUPTURE
Perfectly retained and often permanently cured by using Bartlett & Butman's
Common-Sense Truss,
Adopted by the U. S. Government as the best Truss in use. Thousands of these and our improved Common-Sense Trusses, part of July, 1882, skillfully applied at our new office.
Bartlett & Butman,
83 Randolph-st.
Established in Chicago 1866.
Manufacturers of ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, AND
TRUSSES

VESSELS WANTED.
The Western Union Telegraph Company invites proposals for carrying cables from Indian Peninsula, Ontario, to Monroe, Mich. For particulars apply to Jas. S. Dickinson, Storekeeper, No. 215 Kinzie-st., Chicago. WM. HUNTER, Supt. Supplies W. U. Tel. Co., New York.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Av., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1884.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, March 15, 1883.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Beef" (also for Beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, etc. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 66 and 67 Wooster-st., New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, April 24, 1883, for furnishing for the Indians about 550,000 pounds Bacon, 44,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 133,000 pounds Beans, 43,000 pounds Baking Powder, 220,000 pounds Corn, 2,750,000 pounds Coffee, 6,500,000 pounds Flour, 6,000 pounds Feed, 170,800 pounds Hard Bread, 35,000 pounds Hominy, 18,000 pounds Lard, 1,200 barrels Mess Pork, 55,000 pounds Rice, 1,350,000 pounds Salt, 15,000 pounds Tobacco, 150,000 pounds Salt, 150,000 pounds soap, 54,000 pounds Soda, 725,000 pounds Sugar, and 100,000 pounds Beans.
Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton Goods (consisting in part of Twilled Flannels, standard Cottonades, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 20,000 yards; Duck, free from all sizing, 80,000 yards; Denims, 15,000 yards; Gingham, 30,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 24,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 20,000 yards; Cheviot, 5,300 yards; Brown Sheetings, 30,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 5,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 6,000 yards; Winsey, 3,000 yards; Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, School Books, etc., and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, etc., and for about 475 Wagons required by the Indians in Dakota, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian Territory, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, and Wisconsin, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City. Also, for such Wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco.
Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods, and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the agencies.
BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.
Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 66 and 67 Wooster street, New York; William H. Lyon, No. 453 Broadway, New York; the Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. Subsistence Depot, Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, and Yankton; the Postmasters at the Post-offices at the Post-offices at the following named places in Kansas: Arkansas City, Burlington, Caldwell, Dodge City, Emporia, Eureka, Great Bend, Hays City, Kansas City, Larned, McPherson, Marion, Medicine Lodge, Newton, Osage City, Sedan, Sterling, Topeka, Wellington, Wichita, and Winfield.
Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.
CERTIFIED CHECKS.
All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal.
H. PRICE, Commissioner.

BUFFALO TRUNK SEWER.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Sewer Commissioners of the City of Buffalo, New York, at their office, No. 31 City and County Hall, in said city, till Friday, April 13, 1883, at 3:30 p. m., for the construction of Section "C" of the Buffalo Trunk Sewer, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in said office.
Each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in a penalty of 25 per cent of the bid, executed by two sureties residing in the State of New York, conditioned that the successful bidder will execute the contract and give security therefor as required by the specifications.
Dated March 24, 1883.
D. C. BEARD, Chairman Board Sewer Commissioners.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO., CHICAGO, March 17, 1883.
To the Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago Ill., at 11 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, April 25, 1883, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. By order of the Board of Direct